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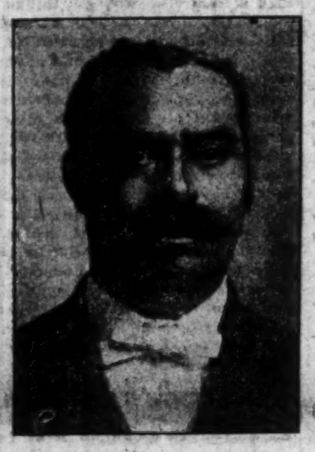
VOL. 24 NO. 44 WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY APRIL 1 1905

What I Saw And Heard

Prof. Booker T. Washington was at the White House last week. The first man who saw him as ex-Editor E. E. Cooper. He gave him the glad shake. Neither ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchard. Neither knew that he was coming back nor Wit. McKinley saw the wic in town nor did they know when he left.

I am not a candidate for office and I don't expect any. But there are others who want office and several who would be pleased to retain office.

Both were very much disappointed and chagrined. The colored Moses did not want to be bothered. He had a special engagement with the President. He remained at the White House three hours. I understand that every negro of importance was discussed. The Recordership and Registership were fully gone over. The President has made up his mind as to these places. Dr. Washington, it is said, made several recommendations. Wit. McKinley is a candidate for Recorder of Deeds and is in hopes of getting the place. Dr. Washington would like to see him appointed, Wit.'s protestations to the contrary. Wit.'s protests are tied with a string. Emmett Scott, Prof. Washington's secretary, is booked for a place. Mr. De Wolf of Massachusetts will be appointed. One appointment will go to Maryland, also to New Jersey. A prominent Kansas politician will be cared for. Just



MR. J. ORTWAY HOLMES.

where he will land I could not catch on. When Dr. Washington left the White House he took the train. He was not seen by his most intimate friends, who would have been glad to have met him.

Rumor has it that Attorney Douglass Witmore of Florida is slated for a position, also Dr. J. E. Sheppard of North Carolina. Dr. Sheppard is a representative young Republican of the South and he has a strong backing. I don't know of a young man more deserving than Dr. Sheppard. Mr. Witmore is a close political friend of Dr. Washington. He has always supported him. It is a fact that no enemy of Washington will be recommended by him to the President no matter how deserving or meritorious his claim may be.

Mr. J. Milton Turner of Missouri is a candidate for office. He thinks that he has a claim on this administration. The political supporters of Turner want him to have the Recordership, but there is no earthly chance for him. He is not considered in the equation.

There are at least forty candidates for two places that are held by colored men. Just why all of these applicants will insist on applying for these two places I don't know.

Hon. John P. Green of Ohio comes nearer representing the northern negro than anyone else I know. I am of the opinion that his appointment would give greater satisfaction to the negro in the North than any appointment that could be made. Mr. Green is reliable and can be counted on to do his duty. He is educated, hence his appointment would meet with universal approval.

President Roosevelt will not announce one or two more appointments of negroes before he leaves on his southern trip. Although he may change his mind and hold back these announcements until his return.

If the negro votes in the A. M. E. Zion connection amount to anything, Recorder Dancy will be retained. The A. M. E. Zion Church is one of the largest in the county. Dr. Dancy has the backing of this church. There is no reason why Mr. Dancy ought not to be retained.

Attorney F. L. Barnett, of Chicago, who was in the city two weeks ago, did not see the President. He saw Mr. Cortelyou and had a talk with him.

Ex-Editor E. E. Cooper is a candidate for a job under the District Commissioners. He has given up journalism as a bad job. He has lost faith in negro leaders as well as they have lost faith in him. Mr. Cooper has realized the fact that his efforts to make great negroes out of small ones failed to work. They have all deserted him, he said, and now he is left alone in this cold world.

Attorney Jones will go to Virginia next week to defend his suit against the State.

Editor Fortune of the New York *Age* is in an unhappy mood. He wants a job and he wants that job badly. He is willing to take any old thing about now. He would like to go abroad where he can rest awhile and drink seltzer water and vichy.

FAIRPLAY.

MR. JAMES O. HOLMES.

Among the business men in this city no man is more highly appreciated and liked than Mr. James O. Holmes, the proprietor of the Holmes Hotel at 333 Virginia avenue, S. W. Mr. Holmes was quite a young man. Indeed, he has been in business for a number of years. When he started business he has not lost any of the bloom of his youth, although he has had his ups and downs. For a young man he has made good use of his time and money. He is and has been a hard worker. He is one of the leading Masons in the city and an Odd Fellow of standing. He is a member of Wm. Andrew Freeman Lodge, No. 2099, G. U. O. of O. P., Past Grand Master Council No. 4, Chief of Staff Washington Patriarchie No. 18, Inspector General Regimental Union No. 1, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Holmes has a host of friends who have the highest regard for him. In his dealings with men he is uniformly fair. He would make a good member of the Excise Board.

REDUCTION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

Was the Subject for Discussion Monday Night.

On last Monday night the J. C. Price Literary Society was largely attended with a representative audience. Mr. J. C. Overton presided and after prayer and several instrumental solos by Mr. Ingram, he introduced Dr. S. L. Corrothers in a brief address, who opened the discussion on reduction of Southern representation. Dr. Corrothers took the affirmative side of the question. He thought that a reduction of Southern representation was the only remedy to convince the states in which thousands of citizens had been disfranchised that they were wrong. The Supreme Court stated Dr. Corrothers has dismissed all questions that have been appealed from other states on a technicality. What right has any state to disfranchise her citizens in violation of the Constitution of the United States? He made a most eloquent speech for the side he represented and was applauded throughout. He was followed by Mr. J. T. Gordon, who made a legal argument in defense of the affirmative. He was followed by Rev. P. A. Wallace, who made a strong defense for the negative, that the enforcement of the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution. Rev. Wallace was rather severe on the affirmative, which created much laughter.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase was the next speaker, who argued for the affirmative. He ridiculed the argument of the negative as being spurious and illogical. His address was full of sarcasm and humor. Rev. L. W. Kyles was the next affirmative speaker. He made a most logical and eloquent address. He was followed by Rev. W. H. Davenport, who represented the negative. He declared that the affirmative had said nothing and ridiculed in harsh terms the argument advanced by the affirmative. Mr. Parker of Howard University created much merriment. He claimed that he had the Constitution in his pocket and when he was asked to read a certain clause he hadn't time to hunt for it. He misquoted ancient history to such an extent that Rev. Corrothers, who closed the argument for the affirmative, dissected every word he uttered and the illogical argument claimed to have been advanced by the negative.

After the exercises the invited guests and speakers repaired to the reception room and partook of refreshments. Among those were: Mrs. Holliday, wife of the late Bishop Holliday, Mrs. Washington, wife of the late Dr. Washington of Chicago, Revs. Corrothers, Wallace and Davenport, Messrs. Gordon and Chase, Mesdames J. C. Overton, Mary Elizabeth Young, Messrs. A. A. Boston, Jesse Foster, Col. S. M. Lewis and others.

At the Rock Cliff farm, North Smithfield, R. I., of which Hiram F. Thayer is proprietor, an Ayreshire cow has given birth to three calves, a most unusual occurrence. All of the calves appear to be healthy, although they are somewhat under size. The same cow two years ago gave birth to twin calves, both of which were of the usual size.

The Bee In The South.

LETTER TO THE BEE'S SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE.

Red Fish, La., March 25, 1905.
Rev. I. L. Walton.

Christian Friend:—It has given me much pleasure in writing you these few lines to let you know some important facts. Some of which I hope you will consider at once. The first matter I desire to call to your attention is THE WASHINGTON BEE. I must say that this paper gives us good advice and I hope the paper will continue to "buzz" right along. I have been well benefited and I have decided to send in my subscription because I love to hear it buzz. I would have sent my subscription before now but I was not quite ready. However, I sent my subscription in this week. Yes, sir, I mean business and I thank you very kindly for making special arrangements with the manager to send us the buzzing BEE weekly. We all love to hear it hum. I thank God that you are keeping it humming because we in the South want such a paper among us. I sent in my subscription for six months. If the Lord be good and continue to let THE BEE live, I shall continue to take it and continue to keep it humming. May God speed you on and give you continued good health. I am waiting to see when THE BEE will tell us where to secure our home.

Yours in Christ,
VOLSON JOSEPH.

BETHEL LITERARY.

The address of President Benjamin Franklin Allen of the Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association, on March 21, was a broad and enlightened treatment of the subject, "The Spirit of Modern Education." President Allen placed particular emphasis on thoroughness, breadth of character and the spirit of service as the dominant note of his paper, while the accumulation of wealth and material prosperity should not be neglected, the principal aims of any scheme of education should be training, service and character. The address was listened to by an appreciative and approving audience. President Allen's visit to the East was prompted by the desire to look over a number of education plants of this section, before enlarging the plant of the Lincoln Institute, for the enlargement of which the Missouri legislature has already made appropriation. Mr. Allen was the recipient of much attention while in the city. Mr. L. G. Gregory, President of the Bethel Literary Association, gave a dinner in his honor. Others present were Miss Naomi Spencer, of Charleston, S. C., Miss Grace Campbell, Mr. Wm. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Duffield, and Mr. L. M. Hershaw.

SENATOR GREEN.

Hon. John P. Green of Ohio will speak at the Second Baptist Church tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. You should not fail to hear Mr. Green on the great military leader, Tensaint.

Mr. Benjamin Butler is sick in New Orleans, La.

Judge Daniel Thew Wright.

Since the establishment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, there have been judges appointed who were influenced by public sentiment. It cannot be said, however, of the present judiciary, who are men of the highest integrity, and have the confidence and the respect of the people. But one of the most conspicuous figures upon the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today and one who has a will of his own, is Judge Daniel Thew Wright, of Ohio, who was nominated for the place by President Roosevelt. Judge Wright is a man of sterling qualities, unmoved by public criticism or public opinion when he thinks he is right in his decisions. THE BEE has been and is of the opinion that Judge Wright's efforts have been to elevate the dignity of the bar and the practice. From the observation made of him, by THE BEE, its conclusions have been that he has no favorites. He is caustic in his criticisms of miscarriage of justice; stern, positive and pointed in his charges to juries and quick in overruling exceptions taken to his decisions. Presiding as judge, he has a most penetrating eye, as will be seen by his portrait that appears in this issue of THE BEE. In politics he is a Republican and those who know him in the state of Ohio say that he is one of the most affable men to be with. While it is claimed that certain members of the bar are opposed to him, it must be admitted that he is the same to all men. Because he shows no favoritism and has no favorites, these alone should be commendable features and noble characteristics in the man.

JUDGE DANIEL THEW WRIGHT, OF OHIO.

He has a most interesting family, a wife possessing the highest qualities, and children who are being reared with the greatest care. His home is all sunshine. Happiness in any home brings love and genial associates. The mother is the guardian of the child, while the father sees that the home is replenished so that life may continue to exist in the household. This is the character of Judge Wright and his accomplished wife.

One among the many commendable traits in Judge Wright is his desire and disposition to do what he believes to be just and proper. No man can please everybody. This Judge Wright does not attempt to do. If he remains upon the bench for twenty years, his ending will be that of expounding the law as he sees it and not as others may think it is.

Judge Wright has a most brilliant record of which any one may feel proud. He was born September 24, 1864 at Riverside, O.; admitted to the Ohio bar in 1887. Elected solicitor of Riverside in 1888, was second assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, O., in 1888-91, elected Mayor of Riverside, O., in 1890 and it is said that he made one of the most honorable officials in the state. Was first assistant prosecutor in 1891 93, re-elected Mayor of Riverside in 1892. So brilliant was his previous record that the people elected him Judge of the Court of Common pleas of Hamilton County, O., in 1893 and his term expired in 1898. He was the youngest man upon the Common Pleas bench in Ohio, practiced with headquarters at Cincinnati until appointed by President Roosevelt. Married in 1887 to Miss Alice Williams a most accomplished young lady. This happy marriage has brought him four children, three daughters and a son. Upon being elected Judge of Hamilton County he resigned from the Mayorality and assistant prosecuting attorneyship.

JUSICE HEWLETT COMPLIMENTED.

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1905.
To the Editor of THE BEE:

I venture to say that I voice the sentiments of a great many of our thoughtful citizens when I say that the negroes of Washington owe a debt of gratitude to E. M. Hewlett, J. P., for his manly courage in fighting the Jim Crow business in the City Hall Cafe. The reason that colored men are snubbed and insulted so often is because they lack the courage to assert their manhood in the presence of white men. Our young men should look up to such men as Lawyer Hewlett as a representative man, one who respects himself and demands the respect of others. When we have a few more such examples; perhaps the other race will awake to the fact that we are men and demand all the rights accorded others. No more, no less.

Yours truly,
J. D. BALTIMORE,
224 D street, S. W.

FREE LECTURES.

Arrangements have been made for the following lectures to be given at the Zion Baptist Church, F street, between 3rd and 4½ streets, S. W., as a supplementary series to the second course of Free Evening Lectures to the People:

April 5th—Dr. Howard L. Hodgkins, "Light."

April 12th—Mr. John Hitz, "An Evening with the Swiss."

J. D. Baltimore will superintend.

THE TATTLERS.

There was a large and appreciative audience at the Second Baptist Literary last Sunday afternoon. The speaker was Mr. W. Calvin Chase, who read his paper entitled "The Tattlers." At the conclusion of his paper, Hon. John P. Green was introduced and spoke about five minutes in support of the paper. Other speakers were Messrs. J. W. Pope, J. D. Fassett and J. Rich. Tomorrow afternoon Hon. John P. Green will read a paper. Lyceum opens at 3 o'clock and the exercises begin at 3.30 P. M.

WHERE THE BEE IS ON SALE.

T. L. Leisinger, 407 14th street, N. W.
Alvey & Alvey, 14th street and Pierce Place, N. W.
Book store, 14th and P streets, N. W.
Stafford's Drug Store, 20th and L streets, N. W.
Stevenson, 3d & 4½ street, S. W.

IN THE SOUTH.

Savannah, Ga., Rev. I. L. Walton, representative, 507 Montgomery street.

CHICAGO.

The Afro-American News Office, 3104 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted in every state in the Union. Write to THE BEE Printing Co.

DR. STAFFORD.

THE BEE calls special attention to the advertisement of Stafford's drug store, corner of 20th and K streets, N. W. Dr. Stafford keeps one of the finest drug stores in the northwest. His drugs are always fresh and his prescriptions are carefully compounded. If the citizens in the northwest want first-class drugs and other articles, patronize this store. THE BEE is on sale at this store.

GALBRAITH CHURCH NEWS.

Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church, where Dr. S. L. Corrothers is doing great work both spiritually and financially, was largely attended Sunday, March 26th.

The people certainly show their appreciation in many ways, by their co-operation in the work.

Last Sunday morning was a very cheerful one, as was clearly shown by such a large congregation. When Rev. Corrothers began his morning services at the usual hour there was scarcely a seat to be found. He delivered one of his best inspiring sermons and made every one who listened to him go away satisfied.

Hononable J. C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds, who spends most of his time on Sunday in Galbraith Church, was at the services Sunday morning. There must be a strong belief of Methodism in the mind of the Recorder; if not he would have stayed home with his wife, who is confined to her room, but he believes in the old maxim that certain part of his time must be given to the worship of God.

A Peculiar People.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

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2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

Taken Oct 1904.
MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE.

It is a book that should be in the library of every citizen.

KNOW YOURSELF.

To know yourself you will have to read this book.

One dollar per copy, postage prepaid, sent to any part of the world. Send money order or registered letter.

Address:

Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase, 1212 Florida avenue northwest, or THE WASHINGTON BEE, 1109 Eye street northwest, Washington, D. C.

TRIALS OF MRS. HUME.

Mrs. L. C. Hume is a representative of the *Voice of the Negro*. She has been in this city several days. She is a very sedate and refined woman. Everywhere she has been, with but few exceptions she has been given a cordial reception. Last Sunday afternoon she was introduced to the Second Baptist Lyceum at the conclusion of Mr. Chase's paper. Mrs. Hume has received one or two insults from the white people of her own race.

She called at 1610 I street last to see a colored woman who was employed at this place. A white man came to the door and asked what she wanted. She informed him. Well, said he, you will have to go in the back way. I am white, said Mrs. Hume. That makes no difference. Persons who want to see the colored help must go in the back way. She ran up against another snag. This time it was the W. C. T. U., otherwise known as the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The sight of the *Voice of the Negro* was objectionable to these Christian women and Mrs. Hume was asked why she was representing a negro book. "I have no time for negro books," remarked one of these Christian (?) women. Notwithstanding this little race prejudice, Mrs. Hume is meeting with success wherever she goes. Tomorrow Rev. S. L. Corrothers will introduce her to his congregation. Rev. Geo. W. Lee secured several subscribers for her. Tuesday she visited Freedmen Hospital with Attorney Royal Hughes and secured several subscriptions for the *Voice*. She is meeting with success everywhere she goes. She will remain in town several weeks longer.

There need be no longer any doubt about Cuba's future welfare. Sixteen candidates for the Presidency of the Republic.

LIFE OF CO-ED LONG.

FAIR COLLEGIAN HAS FEWER CHANCES TO WED.

Prolonged Years of Graduates Shown to Be Due to University—Only Four Out of Nine Are Married.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The statistician has been at work with the record of University of Michigan graduates, and has ascertained that the Ann Arbor coed lives three times as long as the average woman and that her chances of getting married are one-third less than her non-college sister.

Statistics are available for only the first 30 classes of the university, as the alumni register is not complete for the last three years. In the literary department the woman graduates for these years number 1,184. Sixty-five have died, while 415 have married.

Of those who completed their college work the first two decades, 50 per cent. have undertaken matrimony. The proportion of marriages decreases and the graduates take higher degrees, thus raising again the question whether scholarship in girls weans them from the wedding march or orange blossoms. One hundred and fifty-seven alumnae have taken the master's degree, and of this number only 36 have married, while of the nine who have received the doctor's degree only four have husbands.

While the majority of the alumnae ceased to be breadwinners when they entered the double harness, there are 32 exceptions to this rule. Teaching is the occupation which divides the attention of most of these.

The Michigan alumnae are widely scattered, every state furnishing a residence to at least one, excepting Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory and Nevada. Ann Arbor is represented in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Mexico, Canada, England, Italy, Germany, China, India and Africa. Michigan furnishes a home for 93 per cent., other states coming as follows:—Illinois, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, California, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Missouri.

Of the alumnae engaged in an occupation 586 are teachers. Of the teachers 205 do not report on the nature of their work, but of the others 248 are in high schools, 24 are deans or principals, 24 are in normal schools, two in agricultural colleges, three teach music, three are kindergarten instructors, one teaches the deaf, nine are in universities and 46 are in colleges. "No occupation" is reported by 135, while 26 are studying, six are employed in libraries, five are in business, six are practicing medicine and seven are engaged in newspaper work. One Michigan graduate reports herself a mountain climber.

"OLD BOB" BITES THE DUST

King of Mountain Lions Is Killed in Saguache Range While Guarding Fellow Captives.

Salida, Col.—One of the largest mountain lions ever killed in the west was brought to this city recently from Sergeant, where it was slain by J. E. Hicks, a ranchman residing in that vicinity. The lion is known as "Old Bob," and measures 14 feet from tip to tip, and weighs 225 pounds. For the past several years he has been operating in the Saguache mountain range, killing hundreds of cattle and young colts.

Three other lions were killed at the same time. Hicks went out a few mornings ago and found that lions had killed one of his calves. He then set three large steel traps. When he returned later he found that each trap had caught, and there was a lion in each one. Old Bob stood by guarding the captives and growling defiantly. He refused to leave the lions until he was shot by Mr. Hicks, who then proceeded to kill those in the traps. It is thought that these other three lions were the mate of Old Bob and two of her young.

The body of Old Bob was purchased by J. A. Rogers, of this city, and brought here, where it has been mounted and added to the $10,000 collection of wild animals on which Mr. Rogers received a medal at the last world's fair.

Strange Cat's Bite Fatal.

Henry A. Robinson, 58 years old, of Louisville, Ky., in point of service oldest motorman of the Louisville Street Car company, died, a victim of his love for pet animals. He was bitten six weeks ago in the lip by a strange cat, which he attempted to caress. The wound apparently healed and caused him no more trouble until a few days ago, when hydrophobia set in, and from then until he died he lay in a state of coma, broken only by violent spasms of pain. He was in the car barns some weeks ago when a strange cat entered the place. When he picked up the animal it buried its teeth in his lower lip. A companion was compelled to pry the cat's jaws open to release its hold.

Germany Has Dearest Navy.

Between 1895 and 1904 Italy's naval expenditures increased $4,000,000; those of France, $8,000,000; Russia, $30,000,000; Germany, $135,000,000; the United States, $60,000,000, and England, $100,000,000. England built 14 cruisers, aggregating 120,000 tons; the United States, eight, aggregating 172,000 tons; Germany, five, 42,000 tons; France, three, 42,000 tons.

If It's American, It's Right.

A machine for grinding corn has been set up on the site of Napoleon's former grave on the Island of St. Helena. We might be inclined to feel indignant over this if it were not for the probability that the corn grinder was shipped across from America.

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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the

human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good

ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club"

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Agent for the District of Columbia for LIPTON'S renowned COFFEES and TEAS. OLD STAG Whiskey. The sole agent for the Artisan Cigars made in Porto Rico. The best and cheapest cigar made.

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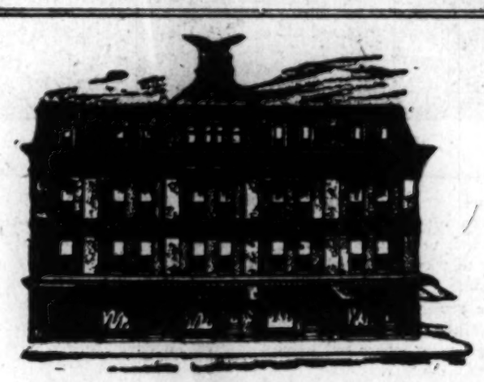
Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street-railway-town-improvement company's road has been in operation since th[illegible] August 1903 with cars running over just half its line-two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C.,
1109 I St. N. W.



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SEEK FOX; HIT MINE.

IN CHASE SILVER WORTH MILLIONS IS FOUND.

Blacksmith Aims Hammer at Animal, But Strikes Rock Wherein Vast Wealth Lies—$3,000,000 in Sight.

New York.—Two young Canadians, David Dunlap and Noah Timmons, both of Mattawa, Ont., registered here recently. They brought little personal baggage, but did bring two freight cars which they had sidetracked in Jersey City. Forty full tons of rock was in these cars. It had been mined by Dunlop and Timmins in northern Ontario, between Lakes Temiscamingue and Temagamie within a month.

When the two Canadians left for home they had sold the rock to the Ladue chemical and reduction works for $75,000. They had struck a silver and nickel mine, which promises to prove one of the richest in the world. They have obtained complete ownership of the property, and declare they would not sell out for $5,000,000 each.

The territory in which the mine is located is little known except to hunters. Almost a year ago a railroad projected a line through that section, and last spring a blacksmith's shop was built alongside the newly laid tracks. One Sunday afternoon, as a blacksmith, hammer in hand, was strolling around, a fox started up in front of him. He hurled the hammer, missed the fox, but the hammer struck a projecting bowlder, making a sharp, metallic sound. The blacksmith became interested. He struck the bowlder, and became convinced that it was largely impregnated with metal. He clipped some chips off the rock, and, taking them to Mattawa, he showed them to Timmins and Dunlap. The latter saw the specimens were largely silver.

Carefully guarding the secret, the two men went to the place and discovered more than a dozen other specimens of rock. All were of silver, with about 12 per cent. of nickel and a trace of cobalt and arsenic. They also found a well-defined ore vein running along the surface of the ground for nearly 1,000 feet. Claims were filed, and Noah Timmins, his brother Henry and David Dunlap became the owners of the property.

The three men, with a gang of 25 miners, then took possession and began operations. Two shafts were sunk, and the ore vein got richer as they went down. A depth of 90 feet has been reached, and what is said to be one of the richest silver and nickel deposits on this continent has been disclosed.

Mr. Timmins declares that fully $3,000,000 worth of the metals is now practically in sight.

SHOPLIFTERS HAVE TOOLS.

Latest "Wrinkle" of Female Purloiners Is to Tie and Wrap Stolen Articles.

Boston.—Up-to-date shoplifters have evolved a new scheme to fool the store detectives. At least the police say so, and they ought to know. The latest "wrinkle" is to carry about with them several sheets of brown paper, such as is used in wrapping up parcels, and some stout twine. They then proceed to tie up the stolen articles, so as not to arouse suspicion if they unfortunately become too closely acquainted with the floor walkers or detectives.

However successful the scheme may work in some cases, it failed as far as Mrs. Mary McCormack and her daughter, Mrs. Alice Monto, of Allston and Cambridge, who were arrested after a chase in the shopping district, are concerned. Whether they were discovered before they had had full opportunity to place the paper around the goods is not known, but, at any rate, the police say they found plenty of the paper and twine on the pair when they were searched at headquarters.

They were not recognized by any of the inspectors as old offenders, though they pleaded guilty when arraigned in the municipal court. The mother was fined $50 and the daughter was placed on probation.

CAT-EATING OWL NO MORE

Great Horned Specimen, After Devouring Two Felines in Maine, Comes to Grief.

Bangor, Me.—A great horned owl of unusual size and voracity was killed in Falmouth a few days ago. The owl's special predilection in the matter of eatables, was cat, and he was doing his best to depopulate the feline race in Falmouth when fate overtook him.

Rendered desperate by hunger, he dove through a pane of glass in a farmhouse window, and snatching a kitten in his powerful talons, flew out of an open door with him before any one could come to the rescue. Flushed with his success, he returned two days later and captured another pretty little pussy, this time in the yard.

He met his Waterloo on the third day when he attacked the mother of the family, but it was not through her efforts that he was foiled, for he had already buried his powerful claws in her sides and a desperate battle was in progress with the owl winning when the master of the house came to the rescue, and, knocking down the big bird with a broom handle, stunned him so that his killing was an easy matter.

The owl is now in Lane's shop in Portland, being properly stuffed and preserved.

Where Napoleon Tripped.

Oyama has been called the Japanese Napoleon. Then let him keep away from Moscow.

KEARNS FLAYS MORMONS.

Utah Senator Declares They Have Built Up an Unscrupulous Monarchy—How He Won Wealth.

Washington. — Thomas Kearns, United States senator from Utah, who recently flayed the Mormon church on the floor of the senate, declaring the leaders had broken their pledge to the nation and had built up a monarchical institution within the republic, feels that the Mormon church is a blemish upon the good name of his state, from which he literally dug his fortune with a pick.

Kearns, who was born near Woodstock, Ont., in 1862, came to the

THOMAS KEARNS.
(Utah Senator Who Bitterly Assailed Operations of Mormons.)

United States with his brother. He went to work as a farm hand in Nebraska as soon as he was big enough. Then he got the mining fever and migrated to the Black Hills, prospecting. He did not find things to his liking there and went to Salt Lake City in search of employment. He was then 21. But he soon learned that his fortune did not lie in "the City of the Saints," and journeyed on to Park City, where he began to swing a pick in the Ontario mine at $3.50 a day. He was a good, steady workman, popular with "the boys," and handy in a fight.

In 1889 came the young man's opportunity. The Mayflower mine was to let and Kearns, with several others, took a lease. So well did things turn out that, in a year, he was married and fully started on the highway of success. In '92 he became one of the incorporators of the Silver King Mining company. This venture made Kearns wealthy and his stock in the mine was estimated to be worth $4,000,000.

From carrying a little tin dinner pail he became a political force. But he did not "put on airs," and did not forget his old companions. His election to the United States senate was brought about in 1901. But as he became wealthier, he still found it hard to change his simple style of living and came to adopt luxurious habits but slowly. He is blunt as ever, has but little polish, is full of energy, and fond of horses.

FOUNDATION TO BE SECURE

Builders of New Campanile at Venice Hope to Avert Another Disaster.

New York.—The downfall of that architectural glory of Venice, the Campanile, caused such dismay throughout the archaeological and artistic world that the engineers and experts charged with the rebuilding of the tower are determined to avert the recurrence of such a catastrophe, and their work, though slow, is certainly thorough.

According to the Illustrazione Italiana, while the demolition of the old tower's ruins was still going on Sig. Giacomo Boni found that structural weaknesses in the upper part, coupled

NEW CAMPANILE FOUNDATION.
(Is Being Made Secure to Prevent Another Collapse.)

with geological changes, had laid the Campanile low. The actual foundations themselves had not subsided relatively in any marked degree.

It has therefore been necessary to minutely study the subsidence of the bed of the lagoon and the subsoil of the island as compared with the mainland, as well as the exact dimensions of the strata of sand, peat and clay through which the piles pass.

Previous examination has proved that these latter have retained their perpendicular position, and besides the clearing of all the lower outlying work at the base of the tower and solidly repairing any fissure or weakness that may menace the main structure, a square mass of hewn stone will be built above the actual foundations with a view of distributing the whole mass of the new edifice over a larger area.

Bloodiest Battle.

The most sanguinary of modern battles was probably that of the Moskowa in 1812, when, of the 130,000 French, 30,000 were lost, and of the 140,000 Russians, 60,000.

LOVE'S COURSE ROUGH

TROUBLES OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND FIANCEE.

Obstinacy and Independence of Letter's Mother Continues to Delay Wedding—Royal Couple Perfectly Devoted.

Cannes.—The course of true love between Grand Duchess Cecile and the crown prince of Germany continues dangerously disturbed. The princess has not been seen outside the grounds of the villa of her mother, the Grand Duchess Anastasie, since her hurried return from her ill-starred visit to Florence. She is deeply mortified by her experience there and has ever since remained in her own rooms, refusing to see her mother, whom she accuses of being utterly indifferent whether the marriage ever comes off or not.

The Grand Duchess Anastasie goes around as usual, flirts as usual, plays baccarat as usual and is the rock of scandal, as usual. She has driven the kaiser wild by her sublime disregard for his dignity.

She refused to have the wedding on February 2, the anniversary of the kaiser's own wedding, because she would not go to Germany in such an inclement month. The wedding was then fixed for May 5, but Anastasie doubted if she could be ready by that time, as she always stays on the Riviera until toward the end of April. She won't even get a proper trousseau for Cecile, and has done nothing whatever about it yet.

Cecile has always dressed very plainly, and when the kaiser conveyed to the Grand Duchess Anastasie his wish that she should in the future be more fashionably and richly attired Anastasie ignored the suggestion. When Cecile went to Florence her whole toilette for the intended month's stay was contained in two trunks.

It is well known here that but for the infatuation of the crown prince about Cecile the match would have been broken off over the Florence escapade. But Anastasie lets the kaiser see she does

YOUNG ROYAL COUPLE.
(Wedding of German Crown Prince and Fiancee Now Set for June 6.)

not care two rows of pins whether it is broken off or not. She has even said publicly that uniting the mad strains in the Romanoffs and Hohenzollerns would not do much for either party concerned or for Germany.

It was the kaiser's intention before the betrothal was formally arranged to have laid down severe conditions with the grand duchess, but his hand was forced by the crown prince, who impetuously engaged himself and made public announcement of the fact before the preliminaries decided upon by the kaiser could be settled. The German empress regards Anastasie with profound aversion and horror; her reputation along the Riviera is of the raciest description. She is a sister of the Grand Duke Michael, who also lives here, but he has given her up as a bad job and has no further communication with her.

Even during her husband's lifetime her love affairs created frequent scandals, and his mysterious death, it was always believed here, was due to suicide. Since then her conduct has been even more flagrant. There are shocking stories about her carrying on with a retired fishmonger from the Haymarket, London, now dead. He was only one of several.

The wedding has now been definitely fixed for the third time for June 6, and the kaiser has caused it to be known that he himself will provide the bride with a wedding gown of unparalleled richness and beauty.

Even this slur leaves Anastasie unmoved, and she has informed the kaiser that he can get her daughter's whole trousseau if he likes.

Earth Lighter Than Formerly.

A British scientist in a recent article points out that as many millions of tons of coal have been taken out of the earth and burned in the last few years the earth ought to be lighter as a result. He wants to know if this fact will not interfere with the working of the solar system. Another scientific authority says the sea is gaining on the east coast of England and receding on the west. This is taken to indicate that England will go farther west and ultimately reach the American continent. It is suggested that no more coal be mined in order to keep the island compact.

Calls Bachelors Bandits.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, at a recent meeting, declared that bachelors are social bandits and advocated imposing a tax upon them. He also made an attack on the divorce. He said it was necessary to go back to the institution of the old-time family.

Relics of Olden Days.

Preserved in the Cathedral of Bangor, Wales, is a pair of old "dog tongs," which were used for ejecting quarrelsome dogs from church during service. A similar pair is preserved at Llaynydys, Wales, and bears numerous teeth marks.

MEYER TO LEAVE ROME.

Present Ambassador to Italy Slated to Succeed McCormick at St. Petersburg.

Washington.—Several diplomatic changes are to be made by the administration at European capitals in the near future, among them being the transfer of Ambassador George von Lengerke Meyer from Rome to St. Petersburg. Although it will be quite a climatic change for Mr. Meyer, the transfer is a promotion, for while paying a considerable larger salary, it is regarded as a more responsible post. Mr. Meyer has served satisfactorily at Rome for several years, and will be succeeded by Henry White,

GEORGE VON L. MEYER.
(Ambassador to Italy Who Will Soon Be Transferred to Russia.)

who practically has been secretary of the legation at London since 1886. Mr. Meyer was born in Boston 47 years ago. He is a Harvard man and a very wealthy merchant and financier. He is regarded as one of the leading business men of Massachusetts, and was indorsed for the Rome mission by his state's entire delegation in congress. He and Mrs. Meyer, who was Miss Alice Appleton, are society leaders of the Back Bay and Hamilton sets, besides owning a cottage at Newport. He rowed in his class crew at Harvard, and was a prominent athlete at the university. He is one of the few society men in Boston politics. He has been a member of the common council and board of aldermen of the Hub, and has been speaker of the Masachusetts house of representatives. He is a member of the swell riding, hunting, fishing, tennis and golf clubs of New England, but is not a society man of the pink tea brand. When he arrives at St. Petersbury he will succeed Ambassador Robert S. McCormick, who will be transferred to Paris in succession of Ambassador Horace Porter, who wishes to retire from diplomatic life and attend to neglected private business.

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL

George B. Cortelyou Reenters President's Cabinet After a Short Absence.

Washington.—The only change made by President Roosevelt in his cabinet after his inauguration was in the postal department, where George B. Cortelyou has succeeded Robert J. Wynne as postmaster-general. Mr. Wynne has been appointed consul-general at London.

Cortelyou's rapid rise from a stenographer in the executive offices to a seat in the president's cabinet has been entirely through his own efforts. He was born in the city of New York July 26, 1862. He was given a common school education, and afterward graduated by the Hempstead, L. I., Institute and the State Normal school, Westfield, Mass. Still later he was graduated from the law schools of Columbian and Georgetown universities, Washington. He entered the public service in 1899, and has been private secretary to various officials. In November, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to President Cleveland, and from that date his rapid rise began. He became successively executive clerk, assistant secretary to President McKinley, and finally secretary to the president, serving in that capacity until the death of the last president, when he was reappointed to the place by President Roosevelt, serving him until his selection as the first secretary of the department of commerce and labor. He left that office to become chairman of the republican national committee, and managed the campaign with great ability, bringing it to a close with the largest plurality ever given a presidential candidate.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.
(Who Succeeds Robert J. Wynne as Postmaster General.)

Physician's Remarkable Record.

Sir Frederick Treves, who performed the operation for appendicitis upon King Edward's niece, Princess Victoria, may be termed a specialist in appendicitis, having a record of over 1,000 consecutive operations in which he has had recourse to the knife without a single death. Yet, appendicitis, under that name, is unknown to him; perityphlitis it is, and perityphlitis he will have it, despite fashion's decree.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Situated at Independence, Mo.—Santa Fe Trail Wagon Trains Equipped There Many Years Ago.

Kansas City, Mo.—At Independence, Mo., a few days ago were closed the doors of a blacksmith shop so old no one can remember just when it was first opened. The last owner, William Strode, abandoned the business because he had grown too feeble to work at his trade, after 53 years' labor there. He does not know when his predecessor and one-time partner, the late Robert Weston, established the shop.

The old brick building was probably erected some time in the '40s, its builder being Charles Strode. Robert Weston, one of the oldest settlers of the county, bought it soon after its completion and made it the border town's chief equipment station for wagon trains setting out across the plains for California gold fields. He manufactured shoes for oxen, a supply of which was carried with every train, and built the ponderous "prairie schooners" or Santa Fe wagons, of which the trains were made up. Scouts, guides and hunters had their horses shod there before leaving civilization for sojourns of months in the wilderness. In dull seasons Mr. Weston fashioned plows and other agricultural implements for the pioneer farmers about Independence.

OLD BLACKSMITH SHOP.
(Pioneer Brick Structure Probably Built in the '40's.)

As his business grew the village smith and wheelwright found his quarters growing too small, and erected a second building west of the old shop, which was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of wagons and wooden implements. The force of workmen was increased, among others hired being, in 1852, the 14-year-old boy, William Strode, who afterward became part owner in the business.

The old buildings are scarred with bullets, mementoes of the troublesome times of the civil war. Numerous skirmishes took place about the shops and in front of the place one of the Younger brothers once "winged" a man with whom he had fallen out while having his horse shod. Soldiers, bushwhackers, outlaws—all classes of the wild riders of those days, left their mounts with Mr. Weston to be fitted with new shoes. Famous Indian fighters and pony express messengers loitered about the shop and "swapped" news of the trail while the burly smiths shaped iron footwear for their ponies.

Three men spent more than half a century each over the forges of this old shop. Jacob Leader, the chief wagon builder, who is yet able to ride a horse about the streets of Independence, though past 90 years of age; Mr. Weston, who was more than 90 when he died a few years ago, and who stood at the anvil almost to the day of his death, and William Strode, who continued the business until a recent stroke of paralysis left him helpless. When the contents of the shops were disposed of by Mr. Strode's son, Samuel Strode, a few days ago, there were unearthed tools and implements so ancient and so odd in design that workmen of this day do not know the use for which they were intended. These were eagerly sought, not only as mementoes of the old shop, but as curiosities in themselves.

The old buildings are yet in a fair state of preservation, and will be used as storehouses.

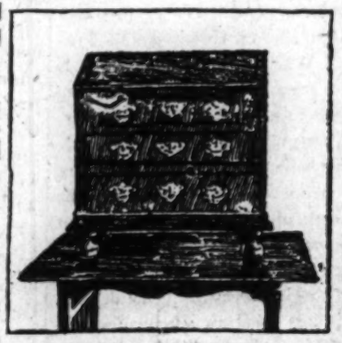
RELIC OF THE MAYFLOWER.

Historic Desk Once the Property of John Alden of Colonial Fame.

Philadelphia.—A historical desk in the possession of Rev. William Alden, of this city, was once owned by no less a personage than John Alden, of colonial fame. It came over on the Mayflower.

On this desk letters were written to Priscilla.

When John Alden was married it went to the new home in Duxbury, and there



JOHN ALDEN'S DESK.
(Bit of Furniture That Has Great Historic Value.)

it stayed for many years, loved and prized by the couple and their children.

In 1876, when search was made throughout the country for interesting relics, this desk was brought to the front, and sent to the exposition here, where it stood in a prominent place in the New England kitchen cheek by jowl with Peregrine White's cradle.

UP-TO-DATE HOOSIERS

SOUTHERN INDIANA FARMERS HAVE BULLETIN SERVICE.

Device in Connection with Rural Mail Delivery — Other Labor-Saving Conveniences in Use in That Section.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The southern Indiana farmer, who, too often is unfavorably contrasted with the northern Indiana farmer, has the latter distanced in many practical and simple conveniences.

The southern Hoosier has been particularly active in applying his inventive genius to the rural mail service and has put into practical use many little labor-saving devices that his northern brother farmer could copy with profit. He has reasoned it out that the post supporting his rural mail box can serve for other purposes and has grafted on to it a bulletin board. These bulletin boards are small blackboards with a weather strip across the top and along the sides. On this board the farmer or his wife is able to give orders or information to the rural mail carrier or receive information from him.

In some places the farmers and their rural mail carrier have adopted a sort of shorthand weather signal service. The carrier gets the morning bulletin before he starts out and with a piece of chalk he indicates fair, stormy, changeable, colder or warmer weather by a sort of hieroglyphics that are understood by the farmer. These boards, standing out prominently before the houses, are also used in posting notices to all passersby on the road or are used much as a doctor's office slate is used in leaving notice that the family is away and will be back in a certain time. People who have come also can leave their "cards" by using the chalk that is kept stowed away under the top of the weather strip. This useful contrivance costs very little and adds

BULLETIN SERVICE DEVICE.
(Used by Farmers in Southern Indiana.)

rather than detracts from the rural mail box.

Another contrivance of the farmers of the hills is a hill-climbing rural mail box. The ordinary rural mail box post is placed at the roadside and a wire cable is then stretched from it up the hill to the farm house and is drawn taut. The rural box is equipped with an overhead trolley wheel fitting snugly over the wire. By use of another wire the box is drawn up whenever the mail man comes. It is then permitted to run down the wire again to the post, where it is secured by springs. The farmers of the level land whose farms are some distance from the rural mail box also have adopted such contrivances and to get grade for their cable they stretch it from an upstairs window. These contrivances especially are convenient during rainy weather and in winter and have proved to be entirely satisfactory.

Another interesting device has been developed by the southern Indiana rural telephone patrons. They have bought extra receivers and insulated wire connections. These extra phones are attached to the "finding plugs," or screws, on top of the telephone box. The farmers have found that these screws always give an open circuit and that with their own telephone closed they are able to sit and hear all that is being said over the party line. An Indianapolis News man recently was talking over one of these lines and thought he was having a confidential conversation, as there was no interferance, all phones being closed. When the conversation was nearing an end a third voice came in on the wire and said that the person speaking desired some information. This brought in another voice and soon a half dozen were talking. It revealed the fact that all along the line people were spending the Sunday afternoon listening to what was going over the telephone wire, and hearing something in which they were interested they wanted more information. Consequently they took down the regular receiver, thus opening their telephones so that they could talk. At first this scheme was a great convenience, but some telephone users now find that they cannot have confidential talks over the phone without a lot of wire-tappers listening.

Noble German Ambassadors.

The eight ambassadors of the German empire in Madrid, Rome, Washington, Constantinople, Paris, London, St. Petersburg, and Vienna are all members of the nobility. Their emoluments are $25,000 in the first three cities named, $30,000 in the next three, $37,500 in the last two.

Seeking Market in Japan.

Canada is pushing for sales in Japan. Consuls are being appointed with authority to pay for early statistical information. Japanese products will be exhibited in commercial museums in Canada.

NEW ROYAL DEBUTANTE.

Princess Ena of Battenburg Soon to Be in the Market for a Husband.

London.—Among the interesting debutantes of the season who will make their formal entry into society at the first court at Buckingham palace is Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena of Battenberg, usually styled Princess Ena. Born on October 24, 1887, she is now 17 years old, and, as her photograph shows, is quite a pretty girl, having inherited her full share of the good looks

PRINCESS EVA OF BATTENBERG.
(An Unspoiled Scion of Royalty Who Is Just "Coming Out.")

that are traditional in the Battenberg family. The Battenbergs have not much money, and most of her girlhood has been passed with her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, at Osborne cottage, Isle of Wight. Heretofore she has taken no part in state or society functions, and surrounded by good influences, free from the artificialities of court life, and spending much of her time out of doors, she has developed into a wholesome type of budding womanhood, high spirited, full of fun and entirely free from affectations. Her favorite pastime is yachting, a taste which she shares with her mother, and can handle a tiller or trim sheets in a thorough sailor-like fashion. It is a pity that because of her royal blood she will be subjected to such severe restrictions in the choice of a husband. The chances are that some petty German duchy will eventually provide her with a mate, though an alliance with one of the native houses of nobility would be much more popular here.

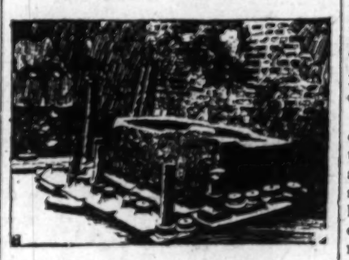
Princess Ena's mother is the youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria, which makes King Edward her uncle. It was in 1885 that Princess Beatrice married Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died in 1896. Ena is the only girl in the family and has three brothers—Prince Alexander, who is barely a year older than herself, and Prince Leopold and Prince Maurice, who are much younger. Queen Victoria, as is well known, was extremely partial to the Battenbergs, and brought about a match between her favorite granddaughter and a younger brother of Prince Henry, Prince Louis, who is soon to visit America in command of a flying squadron.

JULIET'S HOME CRUMBLING.

Vibrations of Automobiles Destroying Old House of Shakespeare's Famous Heroine.

Verona, Italy.—That most modern vehicle, the automobile, has added a new crime to the many of which it has already been accused, more or less justly. It is to blame for crumbling into dust of the house where Juliet, most famous of Shakespearean heroines, lived and died.

Not far from the spot where stands a sacophagus, which Veronese say is the



A HISTORIC GRAVE.
(Tomb in Verona, Italy, Supposed to Be That of Juliet.)

sarcophagus of Juliet, is shown the modest house of the Capulets. It will not remain standing much longer; in fact it may tumble down any day. Great cracks are seen in every wall; many of the cornices have already fallen down, as has the balcony where Romeo, according to legend, met his beloved.

Two years ago the house was made into an automobile garage and the vibration of the powerful motors has made the old walls crumble until there is no way of saving the Capulet mansion from destruction.

Tabooed Coins.

In the course of business certain London banks have occasion to send out large sums of gold coin to China. No sovereigns, however, will be accepted which have the familiar St. George and the dragon on the reverse side. The dragon plays a leading part in religious matters in China, and its figure on the coin is abhorrent to the celestial mind. The London consignees have, therefore, to pick out the older coins having a shield on the reverse side, for transmission to the east, and these are consequently becoming very scarce, only about five in 1,000 remaining in general circulation in this country.—London Tit-Bits.

UNMOVED BY PRAYER

MAYOR WEAVER OF PHILADELPHIA IN NEW ASPECT.

Quaker City Executive Declares He Is in No Need of Divine Guidance in Municipal Affairs—An Interesting Character.

Philadelphia.—The first Englishborn citizen to be elected to the office of chief executive of any American city of great importance is not establishing a record for unqualified popularity. The citizen in question is John Weaver, mayor of this city, who has so wrought up the ministers of the Quaker City that from their pulpits every Sunday they pray especially for the spiritual sickening of the official presiding at the city hall. Mayor Weaver seems not to be in the least disturbed by the wave of petitions sent heavenward on his account. He still asserts that Philadelphia is the best governed city on the continent and its chief executive in no special need of a divine lightning bolt to point to the path of duty.

John Weaver is a devout Baptist. His critics say he professes but does not possess the Christian spirit. However that may be, he teaches a Sunday school class every Sunday, and, when harassed by official duties, turns for inspiration to the following verse, neatly framed over the mayoralty desk:

For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance
And the good that I can do.

The mayor's enemies say that his honor fondly hopes that "the future in the distance" thinly veils a John Weaver wearing judicial ermine, and that were it not for that vision he would pay more attention to the wail of the indignant citizens who say that vice is protected by the mayor's subordinates. For Mayor Weaver, they allege, is hand in glove with the political machine, and no one has had reason to doubt his loyalty to the men who allowed him to step from the district attorney's office to the mayor's chair.

MAYOR JOHN WEAVER.
(The Much-Prayed-For Executive of Philadelphia.)

As district attorney he was a distinct success. He rose to that position by dint of the most strenuous personal efforts. He was born in England in 1862, was educated partly in that country and partly in Philadelphia, to which city his parents moved when he was eight years old. He left school when he was 13 years old to become an errand boy in a law office. Before being admitted to the bar John Weaver was law stenographer and recorder of the Law academy, of which he subsequently became successively treasurer, vice president and president. He has a large private practice, to which he devotes such time as he can spare from his duties at the city hall. He is what is known as a "domestic" man, being devoted to his home, is fond of yachting and is well-known to all the old salts of Barnegat.

As a man, Mayor Weaver is interesting. His face beams with good nature when greeting callers. He smiles a good deal, and gives one the impression of a certain easy frankness that has led to the downfall of more than one witness in court. The mayor has nothing of a dogmatic manner. Neither has he satire, and it would be difficult to imagine him without good manners. His is not the face of a scholar, nor an aesthetic, nor a subtle humorist. He has a good business head, with a square jaw, a combative chin and a pair of shrewd eyes. His mouth and jaw give the distinct impression of a man who is not in the least afraid of his own opinion, but the kindly good nature of his face gives an impression of an aptness to be too generous. He apparently could be influenced a good deal by friendship.

To the men whom he has placed in positions of responsibility around him Mayor Weaver has been unswervingly kind. In the face of a storm of criticism, backed by the prayers of the clergy, the mayor has steadfastly refused to deprive the director of public safety of his office. To the clergymen's letter on this subject Mr. Weaver replied: "You have made no charges. I shall not do as you request." Threats of impeachment and cries of "Resign!" have no effect upon the mayor. From his sanctum at the city hall he serenely defies ministers, praying laymen and the Law and Order society. His present attitude is embodied in a second neatly framed motto that hangs above his desk. It reads:

Don't make explanations. Your enemies won't believe them. Your friends don't need to.

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THERE ARE OTHERS.

In the *Evening Star* of the 27th instant may be found a very interesting letter from the pen of W. E. Curtis, headed "The Southern Negro." Mr. Curtis pays particular attention to educational conditions at the South, especially in Alabama, and displays a sort of frankness which we seldom find in correspondents who write upon Southern conditions. Just why the writer headed his article "The Southern Negro" we are at a loss to conjecture, unless it was to direct public attention to the educational condition of colored people in particular, leaving inferences touching ignorance of the whites to be apprehended without special reference. The observations of Mr. Curtis develop the fact that the entire mass of the people of Alabama, white and black, is one of dense, unjustifiable, criminal and fearful ignorance. It is shown that the population of Alabama is about 2,000,000, and that the taxes levied for school purposes amount to the insignificant sum of $1,336,560, or about sixty cents per capita. The school population is 614,905, while the average attendance is only 171,213, indicating that one fifth of the entire school population does not attend school at all. Of those who attend school 113,849 are white and 57,364 are colored. There is perhaps no civilized country on the globe where the average school attendance is lower than in Alabama, and certainly where the amount per capita is less. It is an interesting fact to note that notwithstanding the howl that constantly comes up from the South to the effect that the negro is the only undesirable element, not simply because he is not white, but because he is the ignorant element, yet the statistics develop that the school attendance of colored children is equal to more than one-half of that of the whites. It therefore follows that, if education counts for anything, one-half as many colored children as there are whites are now preparing themselves for enlightened citizenship. And when we come to consider that the educational facilities afforded colored people today are infinitely less than they were twenty years ago, it is reasonable to suppose that the ratio of school attendance is no greater now than it was at that time, and that therefore there are today at least one-half as many colored citizens who can read and write and are over 21 years of age as there are whites. And yet this respectable number of colored citizens are disfranchised. Another phase of the educational conditions in Alabama and throughout the South is the extreme parsimony displayed by the so-called great white race in that section. *Thirty cents per capita for educational purposes!* More money is spent in the District of Columbia for educational purposes than is levied for the same purposes in the whole State of Alabama! It is stated that the whites of Alabama excuse their parsimony behind the pretext that the number of those upon whose property taxes are levied is comparatively small and that in reality the weight falls more heavily upon them than it does upon the average person at the North. This is all bosh. It is only a flimsy expedient for the purpose of deceiving the people of the North and to keep the negro in a state of abject ignorance and dependence. The returns of an agricultural investment at the South are infinitely greater than those which are realized at the North. In the first place in the cotton and sugar districts labor is extremely low. Colored laborers are poorly paid and oftimes not paid at all. The laborer starts in at the first of the year, and, by a system of arithmetical jugglery practiced in the plantation store, the poor negro finds himself in debt at the end of the year, after having produced a large profit for his employer and having eked out a precarious existence for himself and family. In the next place, large areas are subletted on shares to the colored people, upon terms highly remunerative to the farm-owner, while those colored people who rent farms must pay the highest price for the poorest land. Moreover, thousands of small farms are being sold to colored people at higher prices than could be gotten from the poor whites, and at rates of interest usurious and unconscionable. And when we consider the numerous mortgages foreclosed, after the purchase money has been almost paid up, and the exhorbitant interest collected during the time the contract continued, the folly of the pretensions of the opponents of libral appropriation for school purposes is clearly manifest. The fact is that the land-owner of the South is the most fortunate of all holders of property. He sits on his veranda and overlooks his plantation while it is being made fruitful and profitable by colored labor which is the poorest paid in the world, considering general industrial conditions in this country. But it does not require much to misguide our too-credulous Northern white friends (?) Another very interesting fact brought out by Mr. Curtis' letter is that the white people of the North contribute toward the support of Booker Washington's school one-fourh as much as is expended for the entire white and colored population of Alabama. When it is remembered that Washington educates only from 600 to 800 students in his school the extent of the parsimony of the taxpayers of Alabama can be readily imagined. Booker spends $300,000 per year — a good round sum. And yet "a liberal man and friend of the negro" in Alabama says that "most of his (Washington's) graduates become school teachers or go into dressmaking because that employment pays better than other kinds of work." We do not blame the graduates for becoming school teachers or dressmakers "because it pays better than other kinds of work," but we are a bit surprised that the ends for which Booker's school was founded and is now being supported are not in some measure realized — that of producing practical farmers, mechanics, machinists, etc. But it is one thing to educate a person for a given occupation, and another to force him to devote his life to it. After all, we "can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," and the only rational and economical thing is to fully test material before attempting to educate your man in a given trade or profession. This letter of Mr. Curtis very clearly shows that if the negro is retrograding the whites are not far up the incline.

(?)

"Republican government was ordained to promote justice; to secure to each and all in the fullest possible enjoyment of equal rights and privileges under the law. Every American must stand before the law upon the plan of perfect equality with his fellow-Americans." This is as reported from the speech of Vice-President Fairbanks delivered before the Tarheel Club at Greensboro, N. C., on the 22d instant.

It is somewhat platitudinous, and could, with the usual reservation, be consistently uttered by the most blatant negrophobist. Tillman has no doubt spoken in the same strain and the most arrant unregenerated rebel will no doubt make a similar speech on July 4 next. The whole matter hangs on the question or rather the presumption as to what the Vice-President meant by "fellow-Americans." If we are to accept the popular definition in the light of ethno-politico lexicographers, a la Gorman et al and their Republican sympathizers, we have no need to especially congratulate ourselves, for these men do not include the colored people among the "fellow-Americans" so-called. And if we are to attempt to interpret the above utterance agreeably to the esprit which prevailed at the banquet table, we see no reason why we should particularly felicitate ourselves. Although a Republican Vice-President was banquetted at a public dinner, yet there was not to be seen a black face in the banquet hall except as a waiter or servant. It is hardly to be presumed that North Carolina possesses no colored person of sufficient prominence, respectability or culture to entitle him to a seat at the table with a Republican Vice-Prersident. On similar occasions when Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley have been banquetted in a public way, at the North, numerous colored distinguished men have participated in doing honor to the guest. Why were not colored men invited to partake of this feast? Why was it heralded all over the country that it was a white man's reception? We know that the banquet was conceived and arranged by those who deem it degrading to sit at the table with a colored man, although they will expend all of their oratory when among colored voters about election time on the equality of all men. It is for this reason that we wonder whether Vice-President Fairbanks meant to include the colored brother among "fellow-Americans." Were it not for our belief that Mr. Fairbanks is a true Republican we would be inclined to think that the whole speech was but an antiquated, stereotyped effusion with "whiskers" on it. Our opinion is that Mr. Fairbanks is a man, liberal and true. He submitted to conditions without protest as every proper guest should have done. But when he spoke he meant something more than may be dug out of the ordinary platitude. We gather this from his statement that "to secure *to each and all* in the fullest enjoyment of equal rights and privileges under the law." *So mote it be.*

FORTUNE'S FRENZY.

We are in deep sympathy with Brother Fortune. We hear, what with the "Hayes Reception" held in Mt. Olivet Church on the 21st of February, and the appointment of Mr. C. W. Anderson, of New York, collector of internal revenue, both of which were done without his permission and consent, that our doughty friend is frenzied, frantic, foolish and fuming.

It seems that Mr. Hayes brought down upon himself the editorial lightning because in his speech on the night of the reception, as Mr. Fortune says, "He pretended that the meeting was not intended to roast Dr. Washington, and then proceeded to roast him by insinuation." He asked a lot of questions, protesting insidiously that he did not refer to Booker Washington, about who furnished the money needed "to print and circulate a pamphlet (the Fortune Symposium) against the cutting down of Southern representation."

We have just received the pamphlet and find ourselves quoted therein. Upon deep, sober, careful investigation, we feel that like many others we made a mistake when we put ourselves on record as not favoring the reduction of Southern representation, and now we recede from that position.

If the *Age* has led the fight, and we were not aware that there was a fight, —and is distributing thousands of pamphlets in the attempt to create a sentiment against the cutting down of Southern representation, we don't clearly understand it. We know that it costs considerable money to print and distribute pamphlets by the thousand; but the idea of the editor of the *Age*, T. Thomas Fortune, spending hundreds of dollars of his own distributing matter all over this country—to Congressmen, Senators and the press—is amusing enough to make a horse laugh.

Mr. Fortune's strictures upon Mr. Hayes amount to but little; they are strictly Fortunesque. The folks who know Mr. Fortune best know that he is one of the most tempermentally, evenly balanced men in the world. Always certain of himself, suspicious of no one, a man who does well, and at every psychic moment, when judicious wisdom and absolute self-poise are needed to protect the interests of the race he pretends to serve, Mr. Fortune is the one man upon whom to depend.

We fear our brother is ageing. We fear he hates in the other fellow those qualities which so thoroughly dominate in him. The sting which has angered him and which causes him to write in wrath is the question asked by Mr. Hayes—and we ask it, too, and the thinking people of this country ask it, too—Who is paying the freight? Who is paying for printing and circulating these pamphlets? There may not be anything rotten in Denmark, but there is something decayed in New York.

If Dr. Washington is paying for this "symposium," now destined to become historic, let it be known by all means. The statement that the *Age* is paying for it simply sets the country laughing. We ask, Why should we attempt to make this a negro question?

Mr. Fortune is publishing the most filthy sheet in the country. His personal attack on Mr. Hayes is an evidence of the character of the *Age;* also his vile epithets on Professor Council, of Alabama. Mr. Fortune should remove the mote out of his own eye before he complains of the speck in THE BEE's eye.

MR. CURTIS' OBSERVATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The noted newspaper correspondent, Mr. W. E. Curtis, has been writing a series of letters to the *Evening Star*, of this city, and the *Record-Herald*, of Chicago, from Alabama. We have been particularly interested in the three letters which related to the negro. Two of these letters were about the Tuskegee Institute, and the third was about the negro in general. Mr. Curtis tells the story of Tuskegee in a very chatty sort of a way to the extent of two readable articles. Those who have kept informed as to Tuskegee and what goes on there (and he who is not informed does not read newspapers) will find nothing particularly new in what he writes. Indeed, one finishes Mr. Curtis' articles with the impression that he made abundant use of Tuskegee advertising matter, and that he did not escape the toils of the official promoter. Mr. Curtis says much good is being done at Tuskegee; that it is not a school where plow-hand, hoe-hand and domestic servants are licked into shape, but that the great work of the school is the preparation of teachers for the benighted masses of black people who live in the South. He tells us about buildings, and funds, and pupils, and teachers. He also gives much useful and gratifying information about the career of a number of Tuskegee graduates, and of the success in life of some of its former pupils not graduates. Mr. Curtis is far from satisfying, as an observer and chronicler. He skims too much on the surface. What is here said of the Tuskegee articles is true of all the articles we have read from Mr. Curtis' pen; they are uniformly superficial. He is pre-eminently the writer for the skater, but not for the delver. The justness of this observation will readily appear to anyone who will take the pains to read Thomas Wentworth Hyginson's article about Tuskegee in the *Boston Transcript* of May 7, 1904, and compare his observations with what Mr. Curtis has written. We are prepared to believe all Mr. Curtis says of Tuskegee. We believe that Tuskegee is a better school today than it was three years ago; we believe the general spirit and tone of the place has improved; and we believe the Tuskegee of three years hence will be better than the Tuskegee of today. With its great and increasing resources, it would be strange indeed if this were not so.

As to the negro in general, Mr. Curtis does not draw an engaging picture. He finds the public school facilities poor; the negroes are crowding into the towns; they loaf about the railroad stations; they are shiftless and improvident; the preachers are immoral; there are no openings for educated men, and so on to the end of the chapter. Mr. Curtis also found that some people (white people) in Alabama believe W. H. Council a man of larger mental gifts than Booker T. Washington. We remember that John Temple Graves said: "But for an hour at the Atlanta Exposition W. H. Council would be the leader of the negro race, instead of Booker T. Washington." This phase of the question has no particular interest for us except as it goes to show that a white man regards a negro great in proportion as he humbles himself. Council is regarded as a bigger man than Washington because when his former owners paid him a visit at his home he invited them to eat, and instead of sitting at the table with them, played the part of waiter. Of course, there is no chance for Mr. Washington in the face of a piece of "diplomacy" like that.

OUR CITIZENSHIP.

It is to the interest of the negro to exercise his manhood rights. Some people may say that the action of Prof. Wm. H. H. Hart was wrong when he applied for license to get married a few days ago. Whether Professor Hart's claim of nationality was right or wrong, he stood upon his rights as an American citizen. He would have been more in keeping with his contention had he said, when he applied for license, that he was an American citizen. THE BEE appreciates manhood, no matter what a person's nationality may be. There should be no distinction in law. If the Bible is correct, and we have no doubt of it, we are the offspring of one father and one mother. We are all colored, and we are inclined to believe what Mrs. A. V. Chase contends in her book entitled "Peculiar People." Professor Hart has done something. He has demonstrated to the world that he is a man, although he may have adopted peculiar methods to demonstrate his American citizenship and manhood rights. Citizens who leave the District of Columbia for New York are interstate passengers under the Maryland decision. Do the people desire to reward merit? If so, they have an opportunity of showing their gratitude. The Southern "Jim Crow" law should be tested in the same manner that the Maryland law was. Who will test it? Is there no citizen of us who has the manhood to test the law? If people would think less of the color of their skin and more of the rights of citizenship, the more they would be appreciated in the estimation of the people. Professor Hart's contention is that he is an American citizen, whether he is white or black. If that be so, and this is his contention, he is right.

Justice Hewlett was also correct when an attempt was made to discriminate against him in the Court House lunch room. There are some timid hearts who are afraid to say that they exist. If the negro has any manhood rights let him show them.

DIDN'T MEAN IT.

The personal organ of Rev. W. L. Taylor, of Richmond, Va., *The Reformer*, was out in a column editorial last week defending and excusing the blunder that its president, Rev. Taylor, made in this city when he advised the colored people in this city to organize a groceryman's association among colored men to boycott white ones. THE BEE thought at the time that Rev. Toylar bit off more than he could chew. He has seen the folly of his speech, so now his organ, instead of making a logical and respectable defense of its president, says: "If the negroes of Washington have not got sense enough to organize and do business, the Richmond people can teach them." The colored people in this city have sense to loan this distinguished organizer. Certainly they would never ask Rev. Taylor for any. They have never asked him for his advice, aid or comfort. The next time he makes a speech advising colored business men to organize, let it be in the interest of peace. So far as the business houses in this city are concerned they are liberal toward the negro. However, THE BEE is glad to know that Rev. Taylor has seen his error and allows his personal organ to come forth and apologize.

THE BEE AND "A PECULIAR PEOPLE."

The Bee Printing Company has arranged with the published of "A Peculiar People" for several thousand copies of "A Peculiar People" in order to enable the public to secure THE BEE for one year and a copy of "A Peculiar People" free, if two dollars is sent to THE BEE office. Those who are indebted for THE BEE may secure a copy of this book and THE BEE for one year if they will pay up and send 200 cents additional. You should not miss your opportunity in securing a copy of "A Peculiar People." Address all letters to The Bee Printing Company. Send registered letter or money order.

THE LIBERTY LEAGUE.

The National Colored Personal Liberty League will meet in conference Monday, April 17th, in Hotel Clyde, 475 Missouri avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M. Among those who have been invited and accepted the invitation to speak are Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Prof. L. M. Hershaw, Dr. Robert Rayburn, Hon. Geo. H. White, Recorder J. C. Dancy, Mr. T. L. Jones and others. A fine collation will be tendered the invited guests.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

The monks at the hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Glient, have in their leisure moments decorated the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world. Palaces, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage perch on branches, snakes and lizards glide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pictures are most artistic, in the style of Chinese landscape gardening, and already between nine and ten millions of stamps have been used.

The few cowboys left in the West are taking to laced boots. There was a time, in the heydey of the cow country, where a special grade of fine, high-heeled, thin-soled boot was manufactured solely for the cowboy trade, since cowboys were always very vain about their footwear. But with decadence of their trade the cattlemen have lost their small vanities, and a full half of them ride in the more comfortable laced boots. So is the old top boot, once worn by most city men vanquished in its last stronghold.—New York Sun.

PENSION FOR FORMER KANSAS SENATOR.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The granting of a pension of $30 per month by the House today to Edmund G. Ross directs attention to the condition of a man who was one of the central figures in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. He has been reduced to penury and want, and for a number of years has been eking out a precarious existence as a printer, setting type on country papers in New Mexico. His home has been at Albuquerque for some years. Delegate Rodey of New Mexico introduced the bill for his relief and it passed the House this afternoon.

Ross was United States Senator from Kansas at the time the impeachment proceedings in the Johnson case were in progress and was depended upon to vote for the impeachment. When the time came for the vote, however, he declined to vote for the impeachment and thereby lost caste with the people of Kansas. He was at the time editor of a paper at Lawrence, where he returned after leaving the Senate. The circulation of his paper fell off to such an extent that he was unable to keep it going and he removed to Albuquerque.

THE MYSTERY OF HEALTH.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Whenever anyone is released from jail or penitentiary after a long sentence, we read that while he was in poor or downright bad health when he entered, he comes out as hearty as a brick. Yet almost without exception jails and penitentiaries are unsanitary, sunless places, with no facilities for precautions usually taken by those who wish to get or keep healthy. The mystery lies in two words—regularity and diet. The first is perhaps the more important. Clock-like regularity; everything done on the second, and on the same second every day; a recogniton of the fact that the body is a machine. Then, as a supplement to this, a simple diet—plain, not too varied—enough to eat, but not too much.

THE TALLEST MAN.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A Russian giant has made his appearance in London who is said to be the tallest man in the world. The giant was measured by a tailor for a dress suit. It was found that he is 9 feet 8½ inches in height, 463 pounds in weight and a four-shilling piece can be

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

Mr. Wm. Bowie will be married very shortly.

All society and local news should be in the office not later than Wednesday evening.

Read THE BEE if you want a wide awake paper.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell have had as their guest Mrs. E. J. Wheatley of Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Elizabeth M. Taler is a member of the T. B. and A. A.

Attorney T. L. Jones left the city for Lynchburg, Va., this week.

Mrs. J. C. Dancy, wife of Recorder Dancy is sick with la grippe.

"A Peculiar People" is the book that you should have in your library.

Mr. Jesse Foster will leave with his sister for the country next week.

Dr. Thomas H. Martin has one of the most handsome houses in the city.

Mr. Joseph S. Jones is now on his vacation after a hard winter's work at the Capitol.

Rev. E. W. Williams and two of his children, Virgie and Ada, are in the city en route north.

"Peculiar People," the new book by Mrs. A. V. Chase, is receiving favorable comment from literary people.

Mr. Andrews of Toronto, Canada, lectured before a large audience at Zion Wesley Church Wednesday night.

Dr. W. Bruce Evens read before the Odd Fellows' Lyceum last Sunday afternoon to an appreciative audience.

Miss Spottswood of Newport, R. I., returned home on Saturday after having spent a month of pleasure with relatives.

Mrs. Pet Henderson (nee Contee), of New York, will visit the city in a few days as the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. V. Contee.

Miss Ertha White, who was the guest of Mrs. A. A. Gray, returned to her home in Florida last week. She was highly entertained while here.

Bethel Literary was crowded Tuesday night. The paper by the third auditor of the Treasury Department was most interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Elsie, of 412 Ridge street, N. W., entertained several of her friends last Tuesday evening at a birthday party. The affair was an enjoyable one.

The opening giving to-morrow evening at the new saloon of Savoy & Brown, No. 18 C street, N. W., Bill Lee's old place, promises to be a swell affair.

Miss M. E. Janifer entertained last Thursday evening at her residence, 1116 6th street, N. E., Miss Apenda Davis of Hampton, Va., and Miss Lottie Saunders of Pittsfield, Mass.

Dr. F. J. Shadd and wife are to be congratulated on the success of their daughter, who has been attending Smith College, Massachusetts, and will graduate in June with degree A. B. THE BEE is glad to know that the merits of the young lady are to be recognized, as she is a native Washingtonian.

Rev. E. W. Williams and his two amiable little daughters, Virgie and Addie, with Miss F. C. Chase, were entertained by Miss Emma E. G. Merritt Wednesday evening at her residence, 1626 10th street, north. It was a most enjoyable event.

The many devoted friends of Miss Blanche Washington, who has been residing with her aunt in Boston for a year or two and who has been seriously ill for several months, will be pleased to learn that she is improving. She is carefully nursed by her aunt and her sister, Miss Sarah Washington.

The members of the executive committee of District Grand Lodge, No. 20, G. U. O. of O. F., are making their annual official visits to the several subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction.

Rev. E. W. Williams and his two talented daughters are on their way to points of interest North. En route they spent a fortnight with Mrs. N. T. Goldsberry of Lynchburg, and are now the guests of their relatives, the Misses Chase of Washington.

Both Miss Virgie and Miss Ada are thoroughly trained in music and art. The former is one of the teachers of this subject in the Ferguson and Williams Academy, while the latter will be graduated from that school in the spring. Their mother, Mrs. E. V. Chase Williams, is principal of this school.

The success of the Kindergarten work in the District of Columbia schools is due to Mrs. Anna Murry, who nine years ago secured the initial appropriation from Congress to introduce it in the schools.

This year through her efforts the only additional appropriation to the school fund was secured, which will be used to place a training teacher in the normal school and for an assistant director.

After a most pleasant visit to her former home, Mrs. A. B. Jones returned to her home in Missouri, having been the recipient of much attention.

Send in your name for THE BEE. If you send two dollars the management will send you THE BEE one year and a copy of Mrs. A. V. Chase's book entitled "A Peculiar People."

To those who are indebted to THE BEE Printing Co. for subscription will be sent a copy of "A Peculiar People" and THE BEE for one year.

If you pay your back subscription and two dollars, that is to say, those who are indebted for subscription must pay up and send an additonal two dollars, and a copy of "A Peculiar People" will be sent and THE BEE for one year. THE BEE is two dollars per year alone. This book should be in the hands of every one. Don't be without it.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Hurley of Philadelphia, Pa., who have been in the city since inauguration will leave the city next week. They were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones Thursday evening at their residence, 498 K street, S. W.

The parlors and halls were beautifully decorated with palms. Whist, dancing and vocal music (rendered by Misses Georgie Smith, Hattie Edmonds and Mr. Thomas Wilson) pleasantly entertained the guests.

At a late hour all repaired to the dining room, where the color scheme was red, which made a beautiful contrast to the airy costumes of the ladies. A substantial and dainty supper was served.

Those present were Mises Cora Smith

Those present were: Misses Cora Smith, Nana Jones, Rosa Nalles, Corilla Burks, Martha Peaks, Eva Harvey, Eliza Bell, Lillian Dancy, Georgie Smith, Hattie Edmonds; Mrs. Rebecca Gray, Mrs. Clara Wheeler, Mrs. Lottie Saunders, Mrs. Alice Thornton; Messrs. E. R. James, J. Bryon, W. McBeth, A. Bassett, T. Wilson, H. Thornton, J. Wheeler, J. W. Janifer, T. Johnson, C. Richardson, C. King, T. A. Bagly, Dr. G. Cox, Lawyer A. Gray.

It was one of the most interesting and enjoyable affairs that has even taken place in the J. C. Price literary. Mr. Overton and his committee deserve the highest praise.

Sunday evening last over 700 pupils of the Zion Baptist Church Sunday School and their teachers, parents and friends filled the main auditorium and gallery of the church to witness the stereopticon quarterly review. The exercises were a very acceptable departure from the old custom of reviewing the Scriptural lessons taught during the previous quarter. Rev. W. J. Howard, the popular pastor of the church suspended the regular evening services and gave the time to the teachers, officials and pupils of the large Sunday School after prayer by Mr. Carter Purdy and a brief address by Mr. Stafford Parker. Mr. C. B. Walker was introduced as master of ceremonies, and the program proceeded as follows:

Programme.

First lesson, Mr. Carter Purdy; subject, "Christ the Light and Life of Men."

Second lesson, Miss A. B. Howard; subject, "The Witness of John the Baptist to Jesus."

Third lesson, Mr. Samuel Matthews; subject, "Jesus Wins His First Disciples."

Fourth lesson, Miss Marie Jarvis; subject, "The First Miracle in Cana."

Fifth lesson, Mr. Wm. Cameron; subject, "Jesus and Nicodemus."

Sixth lesson, Mr. A. S. Howard; subject, "Jesus at Jacob's Well."

Seventh lesson, Rev. R. Watts; subject, "Second Miracle in Cana."

Eighth lesson, Miss Geneva Shelton, subject, "Jesus at the Pool of Bethesda."

Ninth lesson, Mr. J. E. Ennis; subject, "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes."

Tenth lesson, Mrs. J. S. Broadus; subject, "Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles."

Eleventh lesson, Mrs. Sarah Henry; subject, "The Slavery of Sin."

Twelfth lesson, Mr. B. R. Sydnor; subject, "Healing of the Man Born Blind."

Ushers—Misses Carrie Eglin, Maud Austin, Ada Beverly, Esther Middleton, Lydia Thurston, Rebecca Smith.

Silver Offering.

J. H. Smiler, superintendent; Rev. W. J. Howard, D. D., pastor.

The beautiful stereopticon views were accompanied by brief but appropriate talks by the several teachers whose names appear on the program, and music, the words of which were thrown on the huge canvas. The music was under the direction of Mr. A. B. Kenney, Prof. R. J. Daniels, pianist.

Chaos, or Creation of the World, The Coming of John the Baptist, Christ Calling His Disciples, Feeding the Five Thousand, The Miracle of Turning the Water to Wine, Christ and the Woman at the Well, Christ Healing the Man at the Pool of Siloam, the Last Supper, and Moses Lifting up the Serpent in the Wilderness, were among the many beautiful stereopticon pictures thrown upon the broad canvas. There were quite a number of prominent teachers from other Sunday Schools present who manifested a deep interest in this novel but pleasing departure in the method of reviewing the quarterly Scriptural lessons.

Mr. John B. Hyman, one of the best-known young men in this city and one of the most enterprising, has gone into the real estate business. It will be well for those who want their real estate handled to give him a call. See advertisement elsewhere.

Mr. Jos. Burk, at 1731 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., is one of the best business houses in that section. If you want to sample his goods give him a call. See advertisement elsewhere.

BIBLE IN MANY TONGUES.

Its Enormous Circulation Through the World.

From the Century.

Three hundred million copies of the Bible have been printed in a century.

The British and American Bible Societies alone circulate some 8,000,000 a year. Forty per cent of the cost is recovered from sales.

Often the payments were made in curious substitutes for money, such as cowry shells in Uganda, copra and arrowroot in New Hebrides, swords, daggers, sandals, amulets, straw hats, pieces of silk, eggs, butter, rotten cheese, dogs' teeth, seabirds' eggs and other picturesque circulating material. Occasionally, even Bibles were stolen.

Something like 2,000 colporteurs and Bible women travel in like manner to outlandish places, "by railroad, carriage, boat, bullock wagon, sleigh, bicycle, wheelbarrow, on mule jinrikisha or afoot," to distribute Bibles.

Bibles must be packed in water-tight parcels to be landed through the surf in Madras; they are made up in fifty-six-pound packages to fit coolies' backs in Annam.

A century ago the Bible was printed in forty languages. It is now printed in 450, and new ones are being added every year. Sometimes languages are practically made by the Bible—that is to say, it is the first book printed in some obscure tongue, so rude that it does not even contain words enough to express thought.

Take, for example, the translation just made for the Sheetswa tribe in East Africa. They had no word for Supreme Being, or home, father, heaven, house and other ideas equally fundamental. Other recent translations have been into Mac., Persian, Uganda, Labrador-Eskimo, Kongo-Baldo, Wedan, Fang, Madarese and Norgugu.

And there are said to be on the borders of the Indian empire alone 108 languages in which there is no Christian Scripture printed.

The growing tendency of a great number of our young men to be impolite, disrespectful and moody, is lamentable and should be treated with seriousness. Parents, ministers, teachers and leaders should cry aloud and spare not, for the conduct of this class of young men is contagious, the disease thereof being more dangerous to the sober, well behaved of our young men, than the ravages of small-pox or yellow fever. Let us use our influence, our example, and exhortation to reform our bad young men.—People's Recorder.

Canon City, Col., Dispatch: A singular coincidence concerning the "grab sack" fraternity occurred in this city a few days ago, when twenty-seven drummers landed in Canon on the night trains.

Cleveland, March 30.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick's houseful of fine furniture and bric-a-brac, on Euclid avenue, including the cut glass chair and the perpetual clock, were sold at auction in the offices of Referee Remington. The goods were appraised at $23,984, but the bidding was keen and the selling price went above the low mark. A. G. Nelson, of Plainfield, N. J., got the whole lot for $25,200.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell is slated to lecture at Savannah, Ga., in the near future.

As a family record the following would be hard to beat. In the town of Thurso, England, an old man eighty-seven years of age, still follows his duties as superintendent of some flagstone quarries. Among the workmen he has seven sons, six-sons-in-law, twenty-nine grandsons, four grandsons-in-law, and two great-grandsons. Forty-nine members of one family, all connected with the same trade, employed in the same works, and living in the same district, is somepassed through the ring which he wears on the small finger of his left hand. The circumference of his head is three-quarters of a yard and he wears a collar of twenty-three inches. The monster wears the largest boot in the world. His feet are two feet and one-half inches in size, and, in consequence, his boots measure two feet three inches. Among the giants whose records may be regarded as authentic the Russian's claim to be the tallest seems to be justified. Some of the famous big men of the past were John Middleton, 9 feet 3 inches, born in Lancashire in 1575; Patrick O'Brien, 8 feet 7 inches, born in Kinsale, Ireland, in 1761, and John Frederick, duke of Brunswick, 8 feet 6 inches.

Secretary of the Navy Morton is a good sailor. He never gets seasick.

Chicago, March 30.—Man may live happily and usefully for 150 years, according to Dr. Lyman Beecher Sperry of Oberlin, Ohio, who has expressed this belief in an address delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

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president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, Main Office: 1128 G street northeast, Washington, D. C.

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GIRLS RAISE SQUABS.

YOUNG WOMEN FIND PIGEON BREEDING PROFITABLE.

Fair Bird Fancier Starts Farm and Riches Fall to Her Lot—Ready Market Found in Baltimore.

Baltimore.—Breeding pigeons for table use is an enterprise that Miss Rena Yingling, of Reisterstown, has been engaged in for a little more than a year, and she is finding it profitable. A start was made with 25 birds, and there are now 400 on the farm. The number is to be increased to 1,200. Associated with Miss Yingling is her friend, Miss S. A. Carr.

A ready market has been found for the squabs, one of the best customers being the proprietor of a leading hotel in Baltimore.

In the collection of birds are many varieties. The pure-bred homer is, however, the favorite, because he is believed to be the most valuable bird for breeding purposes. Some of the birds are imported; others are domestic. Many kinds are desired, for larger squabs can be secured often by crossing the breeds.

The value of a squab farm depends upon the frequency with which birds are produced for the market. A setting of eggs consists of two—never more. Seventeen days are required to hatch them, and the birds are always sold when four weeks old. Scarcely is one pair of birds ready for market before another has supplanted them in the affections of the parents. Miss Yingling's pigeons have averaged eight pairs a year.

Such unremitting labor would probably prove to be most trying on the mother bird were it not that the male pigeon is thoroughly domestic in all his tastes. Every day from ten o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon he reports at the nest to relieve the mother bird that is engaged in hatching the eggs. The time he reports for duty will hardly vary a minute during the year. His nights he demands off, but as his frolic consists simply in going to roost there is never a disruption of the ideal matrimonial relations existing between the birds.

The male pigeon is the best of husbands and fathers. On Miss Yingling's farm are 25 young birds, which were saved to increase the output. As soon as they were feathered the pigeons were placed together to mate. Since that moment the cooing and love-making have been progressing with an ardor that would delight the most romantic. Some have mated; others are apparently on the verge of mating. As long as life lasts they are faithful to each other, and the young that are born are the care of both.

Very few birds die under Miss Yingling's care. She ignores artificial heating, believing that it makes the pigeon delicate.

Tacked in the rookery is a regular bill of fare for each day in the week. It includes Kaffir corn, a variety grown in Kansas and some of the other western states; Canada peas, hemp, horse beans from Germany, wheat and Indian corn. Hemp is a great delicacy. It is given to them as a sort of dessert on Sundays only.

MARRIAGE PROMISE VOID.

Seattle Judge Decides That Man Sued for Damages by Jilted Sweetheart Need Not Pay.

Seattle, Wash.—"No man should be mulcted in damages who breaks a promise he has made to marry a woman who, he afterwards learns, is afflicted with tuberculosis."

This was the opinion given by Superior Judge Albertson in passing upon motion to strike out certain questions propounded in suit of Rosena E. Grover against Mayor Zook, of Ballard, in which the young woman seeks to recover from him $25,000 damages for breach of promise.

In an answer filed by the mayor he admitted that he had promised to marry the young woman and would have done so had he not discovered after his promise was made that she was affected with tuberculosis.

The court declared that in a marriage contract three parties were concerned—the man, the woman and the state—and that the state had the right to prevent any marriage which would be dangerous to its welfare.

Trousers' Leg Ends Swindle.

During three years past a Paris man has been selling as relics portions of a pair of trousers supposed to have been worn by Victor Hugo. He said he paid six dollars for them, and told the story to a concierge. In consequence many people called to buy pieces of the trousers. The man first sold fragments of cloth and finally whole legs at a time. One of the customers who bought a leg happened to meet another who had also bought a leg. Comparison showed they were not mates. The police were informed and they arrested the enterprising relic dealer.

Says Christ Is Now on Earth.

Fully believing he has an inspiration from Heaven, Bunyan Turton, of Farmington, Ia., solemnly insists the second coming of Christ has been revealed to him and that the Lord will publicly announce His second existence on earth October 14, 1909. He says Christ is now on earth in the form of man, but will not declare Himself until the fortieth year of His second manifestation in the flesh. He predicts Christ will be acknowledged king and rule the world.

Couldn't Touch Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Chadwick has been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States. Uncle Sam seems to be a gentleman who can stand the hypnotic look without jerking a muscle.

TERRAPIN UNDER HOTEL.

Largest Farm in the World Is Located Beneath Big Philadelphia Hostelry.

In point of stock, if not in area covered, the largest terrapin ponds in the world are in Philadelphia. Deep down in the earth, three stories under the Bellevue-Stratford, the ponds are located, and are intended to supply the tables of the big hotel exclusively. There are no less than 5,000 of the succulent "turtles," every one a diamond back of the finest variety, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. Some of the terrapin in the Bellevue-Stratford ponds are seven inches in diameter, which is exceptionally large. These cost $35 per dozen. From these kings of their kind the size gradually diminishes to six inches, and those of that size cost $45 per dozen. The value varies between these prices, according to the difference in size. The value of these toothsome beauties is estimated at nearly $30,000. The terrapin ponds are located in the wine cellar, and the beauties are the pride of the Steward, Martin McLaughlin. "It will be many years before the Bellevue-Stratford guests will have the pleasure of eating terrapin which are born and raised in these ponds," said the steward, in talking about his plans, "and until that time, of course, we must buy our supplies."

INVESTITURES IN ENGLAND.

King Edward Makes Several Important Changes in the Regulations for Them.

The king of England has made an important change in the regulations for investitures. Hitherto the order has been: "No insignia are worn by gentlemen who are to be invested." In future, however, the recipients of honors are to wear any orders, decorations, or medals which they may have recived. Investitures are now state cermonials. Queen Victoria observed semistate if the function was at Windsor castle, but at Osborne there was a considerable reduction in the ceremonial, with fewer members of the court in attendance. It is understood that next year the periodical investitures of the Bath, the St. Michael and St. George, the Indian orders, and the military decorations will be held by the king in the throne room at St. James' palace. Queen Victoria usually conferred investitures to the higher classes of the several orders—i .e., Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Commanders. The king, however, has kindly consented to invest the companions of the orders, who are introduced into his majesty's presence in single file, as at a levee.

CACTUS USED FOR FORAGE

Botanical Wizard Robs Plants of Their Thorns and Spines—His Methods.

Luther Burbank, who is called the botanical wizard because of his development of stoneless plums and other fruit freaks, has just produced, after ten years' work, a spineless cactus, which is half as nutritious as alfalfa, and will yield more forage to the acre, says the San Francisco Letter. By a series of crossings and recrossings of different varieties from different parts of the world, Mr. Burbank is aiming to make the plant hardier and to produce more fruit and leaves. He has at his Santa Rosa experimental grounds specimens of a cactus which he has robbed of thorns, having brought the leaves to a state of perfection in which a man can rub a leaf over his face. The surface is found as soft as silk. The creation of a spineless cactus is of world-wide importance. The plant will grow luxuriantly on the driest desert. In this and other countries its leaves and fruit are food for man and beast, and it will mean to some regions more than the introduction of the potato means to Europe.

SOLUTION CUTS THE ICE.

Calcium Chloride Solves the Problem of Keeping Third Rail Clear of Sleet.

The great difficulty that was experienced last year in keeping the third rail of electric lines clear of sleet will be recalled, says the Chicago Chronicle. A great number of suggestions have been offered for overcoming the trouble, such as a protection for the rail, use of sleet cutters, the electric heating of the rail, etc., but it would appear that the western scheme of using a solution of calcium chloride on the rail is the least expensive and the most practical.

A calcium chloride solution is now used generally in most large refrigerating plants in place of brine, and has a freezing point of about 30 below zero. A quantity is mixed at the power station and each car is provided with a small galvanized tank, from which the solution is distributed along the rail by means of a flexible hose connection. The nozzle of the hose is followed by a flexible steel brush.

The solution falling upon the rail appears to destroy the ice, which is readily swept away by the brush, and the solution, owing to its low freezing ing point, affords protection for some time. As the cost is insignificant and application easy this method gives promise of coming into general use.

Surgery of Plants.

Plants suffer from diseases and the attacks of germs perhaps even more than animals do. Some of their affections are best treated by medicines, sprays, etc, but others, such as galls, cankers, pustules, tumors, require the radical use of the knife. The growing economic importance of this branch of agriculture is shown by the recent issue of a 300-page volume by Dr. E. Kuster, of Halle, devoted to plant surgery, under the title of "The Pathological Anatomy of Plants."—N. Y. Globe.

TO DESTROY WASPS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AS AID FOR NEW YORK FARMERS.

Bureau of Agriculture Will Help to Kill Insects That Have Caused Damage in Fruit Section of the State.

Buffalo, N. Y.—To arrange for the building of a government camp at Tonawanda, where he will study out the best methods of destroying wasps next summer, Henry T. Van Oukos, of the United States bureau of agriculture, has arrived in Buffalo. He will visit the site of the camp, which is located in the heart of Tonawanda's fruit belt. During the past 15 years Van Oukon has studied the destructive work done by wasps in Europe and America.

"To say that wasps are pests is putting it mildly," he said the other night at the Lafayette. "In the fruit sections of the country they have done far more harm than the gipsy moths. Not only do the yellow jackets sting the fruit, but evenually kill any trees in which they erect a habitation. A conservative estimate of the damage done by wasps in California last year is something over $100,000. And in that state wasps practically live on figs.

"Among the heaviest losers from the depredations of wasps are the farmers of upper New York state and Ohio. For some reason the country about Buffalo and Tonawanda seems to be literally alive with with yellow jackets. Because of this, I have decided to spend my time next summer in determining a practical method of exterminating wasps. I have already discovered one scheme which may prove to be very effective. This is a pink-colored, high-power electric light, which is to be flashed upon trees where the wasps nest at night. According to the reports of several prominent Massachusetts agriculturists these peculiar colored rays kill the insects instantly. Because of the power I can derive from the magnificent plants at the falls, I will have a good chance to try the rays on Tonawanda wasps. This was the reason I selected the place for the location of the camp.

"Wasps and hornets are common to the whole world. I have seen them dusting about on the shores of Lake Tchad, in Africa, and have heard their angry drone during the shore Iceland summer. Unlike the bees, who are an honest, hard-working lot, the wasps are sneaky and destructive. When stinging fruit they will spend many moments crawling about till they reach the point nearest the core, then insert the poisonous sting. When nesting in trees wasps manage to kill these trees. How they do it is still a mystery, but it has been observed that foliage weakens up and dies. I expect to enter camp at Tonawanda next June, and will remain there until next fall."

TO MAKE BRICKS OF SAND

First Plant of Kind in This Country to Be Started at Sea Breeze, N. Y., for New Industry.

Rochester, N. Y.—A plant for the production of brick, in the manufacture of which sand instead of clay will be used, is to be built about two miles this side of Sea Breeze. This will be the first factory of its kind in the United States. The company will be known as the Rochester Composite Brick company.

The bricks that will be manufactured are known as sand bricks or sand-lime bricks. They were first made in Germany about 15 years ago, but it took some years to perfect the process so that good bricks could be made at moderate cost. There are now, it is said, more than 200 German factories engaged in the production of these bricks, and the annual output last year is given as 350,000,000 bricks.

A Canadian named Leet invented machinery a short time ago by which, it is said, bricks much superior to the German bricks are produced. Manufacturers of bricks by this process claim for them that they are equal to the best pressed clay bricks.

FOUND IN HEN'S GIZZARD.

Necklace of Young Woman, Lost Two Years Ago, Discovered in Peculiar Place.

Dubuque, Ia.—It was fortunate for Miss Mamie Gaulson, of Fort Dodge, that she had chicken for dinner the other day, for she recovered possession of a much prized necklace that she lost two years ago. The chain was found stowed away in the gizzard of the fowl, where it had evidently been for months, as it is quite worn in some places.

Miss Gaulson's family recently moved to town from a farm south of Gowrie. While picking flowers the young woman lost the necklace. When the family moved to town they sold all but a few of their fowls, and these they killed, dressed, froze and packed in a barrel.

When the gizzard of the last, a fat old hen, was opened, the inner lining was cut into and a lustrous speck was observed. Much to the surprise and delight of the young woman, her precious necklace fell on the table.

Fumigating Fruit Trees.

"Gasing" trees has become so large a business in California that a Los Angeles man has an outfit for it which cost $10,000. Tents are used to confine the gas to the trees and to protect the operators from the deadly fumes of the prussic acid which is liberated from a saucer at the tree's root.

"Well, Freddie," said grandma, "who had just arrived for a month's visit, "I suppose your father was greatly surprised to get my telegram saying I was coming?" "Yes, but his surprise was not as great as mother's." "At the glad news, I suppose?" "No, grandma; but at papa's language."

JERSEY LEADS IN CIGARS.

That State with No Reputation for Manufacture Has Florida Badly Beaten.

New York.—For many years the competition between imported Havana cigars and hand-made Key West cigars has been going on actively, with a general belief, probably, that Key West was an important source of supply of cigars.

Uncle Sam, who is a lynx-eyed collector of revenue from cigar factories, takes account in a year of 7,000,000,000 cigars, that being the number of domestic cigars smoked in a year. The number imported from Cuba, the Philippines and other places of supply is relatively insignificant.

Of this total the number of Key West cigars—including with Key West the whole state of Florida, of which Key West, through its proximity to Havana and its large number of Cuban cigarmakers, is the chief producing point—is 250,000,000. In other words, one-twenty-eighth of the total number of cigars made in the United States and smoked here are Key West or Florida made and that number only.

The great cigar-making state of the country, notwithstanding the ignoble repute in many quarters of Pittsburg stogies, is Pennsylvania, which manufactures in a year nearly 2,000,000,000 cigars. New York makes 1,000,000,000 in a year, and Ohio, never very far behind in profitable and productive enterprises, 750,000,000.

The other states of the country are practically trailers to these, with the exception of Virginia, which manufactures in a year 500,000,000 cigars, and is, in fact, the only one of the big tobacco-producing states which makes cigars in large numbers. About one-half of the product of Virginia factories is in the form of cheroots.

Kentucky, which furnishes an enormous amount of tobacco, makes a few cigars, and New Jersey, which has no particular reputation in the cigar line, makes in a year nearly twice as many as Florida.

SEES REPUBLIC IN AFRICA.

C. Sonnenberg of Cape Colony in Chicago Speech Tells of the Effects of the War.

Chicago.—C. Sonnenberg, a member of the Cape Colony parliament, a former friend of Cecil Rhodes, a member of the Africander bund and one who knew Paul Kruger intimately, is at the Auditorium Annex. He talked of the future of South Africa here.

"The one great good wrought by the war is that the federation of South Africa is brought nearer," he said. "I hope soon to see the day when there will be a United States of South Africa under the British crown, just as there is the Dominion of Canada and the commonwealth of Australia. Already we have a customs union or zollverein and the pooling of our railways will be accomplished shortly. The railways are all government owned and the pooling means one great unity. Then the customs union is a great step toward federation. We are all supporters of Joseph Chamberlain's imperial customs union. We give Great Britain a preferential tariff of 25 per cent. We have an ad valorem duty of ten per cent., but everything British pays only seven and one-half per cent. Cape Colony also pays voluntarily £50,000 a year to the support of the British navy.

"The railway now reaches from Cape Town, 1,700 miles, to the Zambesi. In five years the Cape to Cairo road will be a fact. The future of South Africa will be one of the marvels of the world. English is bound to be the prevailing tongue, as it is the language of the future for the world. It is my hope also that in the generations to come English and Dutch will intermarry. That will solve the problem."

CAT TIES UP SWITCH YARD

Takes Possession of Station and Holds It for Half Hour—Finally Succumbs.

Clinton, Ia.—During the worst congestion of freight cars which the Northwestern has experienced in years, the entire work in the yards at Tama a few days ago, according to reports of trainmen, was tied up for half an hour by a cat, just a common big cat and jet black at that.

In order to facilitate the work of clearing the yards at Tama, one of the officials of the road went to that place, which seemed to be the most congested point along the entire system. Under his skillful direction the wheels began to move in all parts of the yards. Then he went to the station to give and receive orders. Just as he arrived at the station one of the operators heard something shoot through the air over his head. It thumped against the side of the building and fell to the floor. It was the office cat gone mad.

The two operators clambered onto the desks, as also did a freight man who had gone to the station for orders. The official and two other freight men watched the strange antics of the cat through a window. For 30 minutes pussy was in complete control, and soon all business came to a standstill.

Finally the cat succumbed, the orders were delivered, and the great business of a railway company was resumed.

Looks Like a Senator.

Some one, name unknown, has sent $12,000 to the United States government's "conscience fund," stating that he at one time defrauded the government of that sum. Perhaps it's some senator or congressman returning unused mileage.

A New Book

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly $1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is $1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a *personal service* to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.
A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.
The Wheels of Providence.
The Coming of Shiloh.
A Throne of Glory.
Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.
Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.
The Divine—Humanity.
The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation.
The Seven Seals.
Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.
Eulogy on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D.
The Religious Status of the Negro, National Perils.
The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.
Robert G. Shaw.
The Religious and Secular Press Compared.
The Value of Baptist Principles to the American Government.
The Church as a Factor in the Race Problem.
The Divinity of the Church.
Christian Resources of Afro-Americans.
The Vacant Tomb.
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Yours truly,
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WOULD END ALL WAR

PRACTICAL PLAN OF FAMOUS NORWEGIAN AUTHOR.

Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson Says Prohibiting Loans to Belligerents Is the Only Way to Insure Universal Peace.

Paris.—Many are the plans which well-meaning people have conceived to put an end to all wars and establish universal peace, but of all these none seems more plausible or practical than one which M. Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, the famous Norwegian author and playwright, mentioned the other day when visited in his home in this city.

"I do not see why we waste so much time devising means to abolish war," said M. Bjoernson, "when the only way in which we may accomplish our purpose is evident to all. Let the world declare that loans made to belligerents are contraband of war, and wars will stop.

"It seems plain that if arms, ammunition, coal and provisions from neutral powers to belligerents are contraband loans of millions which are openly declared to be made to prolong war certainly ought to be considered in the same class. To give to this truth the power of an international law we cannot afford to wait for another conference at The Hague.

"Powers like Russia, which cannot even pay the interest on their national debt without taking up new loans in foreign countries, much less carry on a war without financial assistance from others, would never consent to have war loans declared contraband, as this would forever prevent them from carrying on war.

"But as public opinion all over the whole civilized world demands this, the legislatures of all civilized countries ought to pass just such a law to be in force in their own states, punishing with heavy fines or imprisonment anyone who gave financial assistance to a belligerent power.

"Exceptions, I think, should be made in favor of a nation which is depending on its independence or its native soil. I do not think that I am wrong when I say that a law passed by all the parliaments of the world, making it a punishable offense to supply money to a foreign power for the pur-

BJOERNSTJERNE BJOERNSON.
(Noted Norwegian Author Has Plan to Make War Impossible.)

pose of carrying on war, would make war impossible.

"I have been reading a letter from Norway from a business man who was exceedingly happy because a steamer owned by him and loaded with ammunition and coal had succeeded in reaching Vladivostok. Every honest government ought to punish an open breach of neutrality. What good does it do that the various governments declare the neutrality of the countries they represent when they do not even make an attempt of punishing those of their subjects who openly boast of having helped one or the other of the belligerent powers?

"Scores of steamers leave England every month loaded with coal, for Japan or Russia, a great German steamship company is openly entering into contracts to supply the Baltic squadrons with coal, but neither the kaiser's nor King Edward's government takes any steps to prevent this. I think that public opinion would back up the government that first punished offenders of this kind. Here is a great task for the men in the parliaments of the world who favor universal peace. If they could force through laws to this effect they would render an invaluable service to humanity."

M. Bjoernson declared that in the very near future he would appeal to the members in favor of universal peace in the parliaments of all countries to consider his plan.

Valuable White Sapphire.

The largest white sapphire ever discovered has been taken to Berlin by [illegible] Heppmer, a German engineer, who has resided for many years in Brazil, where he possesses several mines. Before cutting, the stone weighed 1,250 carats, but a flaw caused the cleavage of a piece weighing 400 carats. This piece will produce a cut stone of 100 carats. That cut from the larger piece weighs 418 carats, is two inches in length, and one inch and a half wide and thick. The owner values the stone at 300,000 crowns.

Wears Diamonds and Boots.

Ex-Gov. Dockery of Missouri, who used to wear cowhide boots while in Congress years ago, has been on a visit to Washington, where old friends were glad to see that he sticks to the same kind of foot covering. An unwonted addition to his makeup was seen in the shape of two huge diamond studs. It has been hinted that the boots and the gems do not exactly harmonize.

IS MARKED FOR DEATH.

Procurator General of Russian Orthodox Church Whose Assassination Has Been Decreed.

St. Petersburg.—Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, procurator general of the Orthodox Greek church, of Russia, is among those whose assassination has been decreed by the revolutionary party. He is a dreamer, a fanatic. He hates Roman Catholics and Jews alike, and has persecuted them on all possible occasions. To be a Pole and a Roman Catholic is said to be, in the eyes of Pobiedonostzeff, an enemy of God and the czar.

Pobiedonostzeff long has dreamed that the Slavs are the chosen people,

CONSTANTINE POBIEDONOSTZEFF.
(Russian Church Official Who Is Marked for Assassination.)

destined to be the ruling race of the world. He hopes to see the doctrines of the Greek Orthodox church the only allowable form of the Christian religion. He prays for a Russian empire that shall include the whole of the continent of Asia, and he would absorb the Balkan states, together with Turkey and Greece. He casts envious eyes on Austria as a future Russian province.

This man, who now ranks with the members of the emperor's cabinet in official importance—the Russian pope he is sometimes called—was born the son of a poor peasant in the province of Kharkoff. Ill content to follow in his father's plodding footsteps, Pobiedonostzeff worked his way to Kieff, to study in the university there. The young man had a brilliant university career and left Kieff to study law in St. Petersburg. Owing to his exceptional ability, he was summoned, at an early age, to be professor of law at Moscow university, and a year or two later he was selected to be tutor to several grand dukes of the imperial family, including the one who afterwards became Czar Alexander III. His duties brought him into contact with the reigning czar, Alexander II., and he contrived to secure his high favor, while gradually tightening his grip on the mind and intellect of the future czar. He rose to be a privy councillor and senator, and on the accession to the throne of Alexander III., following the assassination of Czar Alexander II., was made procurator of the holy synod. His influence over the present czar is apparent.

Some of the acts that have made Pobiedonostzeff unpopular, besides his anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism, are: Trying to dragoon the Armenians into becoming Muscovite slaves, through the appointment of the brutal Prince Galitzin as governor general of the Caucasian provinces; coercing the Finns and maintaining at Sonedal, an old monastery in the province of Vladimir, a prison for religious offenders.

ALLISON BREAKS RECORDS.

Iowa Senator Has Served Thirty-Two Consecutive Years in Upper House of Congress.

Washington.—The fourth of March was an interesting day to the American people, not only because it marked the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt as president, but because it witnessed the close of several long senatorial careers, and the breaking of all records for continuous and combined service in the senate and house of representatives by Senator William Boyd Allison of Iowa. Senator Cockrell on that day closed 30 years' continuous service in the senate. Senator Stewart of Nevada, who also va-

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.
(Iowa Man Who Has Served 32 Consecutive Years in the Senate.)

cated his seat, was a member of the senate earlier, but was absent 12 years between terms of service. Senator Mitchell of Oregon was a member when Mr. Allison lost connection for ten years. Senator Allison has served 32 years continuously in the senate, having taken his seat March 4, 1873, and had previously served eight years in the house of representatives—40 years in all. Senator Morrill of Vermont, who previously held the record, died on December 28, 1898. Had he lived two months and one week longer, he would have been a senator 32 years continuously. Senator Allison was born in Ohio March 2, 1829, and is hale and hearty at 76 years. He has four more years of his present term to serve.

LIFE ON SAGHALIEN.

ISLAND WHERE RUSSIAN CRIMINALS ARE BANISHED.

Better Known Among Natives as "Isle of the Lost," as No Person Sent There Ever Returns—Some Are Kept in Irons.

London.—Seventeen cents a day is said to be the cost of Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, to the Russian government for his complicity in the outbreak of the people. He is luxurious[illegible] in comparison with the Russian political prisoners and criminals on the Island of Saghalien. The allowance for these is seven and one-half cents for the same period.

Saghalien is an attenuated island lying off the eastern coast of Siberia, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Russia has used it as a penal colony since 1869. Among the people of Russia it is called the Isle of the Lost. It is well named by them. No person who is sent to this island ever returns. The government apparently desires to add to this impression of hopelessness by preventing, as far as possible, any description of the life lived there from reaching the people. It would have an atmosphere of gloom hang over the island. It would have exile to this forsaken spot mean the crossing of a yawning gulf into a world from which no word can return. There a false passport is not worth the trouble of writing it. Passport or no passport, it makes no difference.

A few foreigners have been able to spend a short time on the island in recent years. It has usually been difficult to secure pictures of the life there.

Only those who are sentenced to penal service for life because of some great crime, personal or political, are sent to Saghalien. The prisons are not great stone dungeons, such as those to which the American is accustomed. They resemble barracks, or great wooden warehouses. The stockades around the portion devoted to the incarceration of the most violent of the criminals if constructed around an orchard would only add to the fun of stealing the apples for an American boy. Leaving the prison, however, is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire, so the temptation to do so is not great. The main

A SAGHALIEN CONVICT.
(Desperate Political Prisoners and Criminals Are Compelled to Wear "Irons.")

prison is divided into three parts. One is for the privileged convicts. The workshops and cells for the best-behaved prisoners are here. The good conduct prisoners, who are permitted to go outside in the day to labor, occupy the middle part. The northern quadrangle is surrounded by a strong stockade and overlooked by a watch tower. There are kept the most desperate criminals, who wear "irons" weighing 14 pounds. All the prisoners are kept there through the first year of their incarceration.

As capital punishment is not a part of Russia's criminal code, many of the prisoners are murderers who have been sent there to remain for life. All the servants of the officers are criminals.

A visitor to the place says: "It is uncomfortable to know that the surly-faced woman who enters your room in the morning with a light breakfast is a murderess. It does not add to your comfort to learn, when part of your beard has been removed, that the barber is also a murderer. You are glad to have a revolver under your pillow when you go to bed. You readily obey the injunction not to leave the house after the six o'clock curfew has been rung."

Women are privileged inhabitants on the island. They are relatively so few that they are at a premium. When a male convict has earned the right to live outside the prison walls in a small house of his own, he often invites one of the women to live with him. She may be a murderess, but that makes no difference. She may have murdered two men who occupied the same relation to her that he does. This fact, apparently, is no deterrent. A knouting and solitary confinement are the only two punishments which can be inflicted. The women are so few that they are not in much danger of being knouted.

Popular American Peeresses.

At a voting contest held at an Irish fair in London the marchioness of Ava received the greatest number of votes. Her husband, who was Lord Terence Blackwood, is Irish by descent. The marchioness was Miss Flora Davis, of New York. She was voted "the prettiest, the nicest and the smartest." At a young contest held at a bazar given for the benefit of the French sisters the popular prize was awarded to the countess of Essex, whose husband is the earl of Essex. The countess was Adele Grant, of New York. She was called the "smartest" lady present.

HISTORIC COIN IS LOST.

One of Thirty Pieces of Silver Paid for Betrayal of Christ Disappears from Collection.

New York.—"The mysterious fifth shekel" has again disappeared. The shekel is said to be one of the 30 pieces which were paid by the high priests of the synagogue of Jerusalem to Judas Iscariot for the betrayal of Christ.

The coin came into the possession of Marx Fischer, of this city, many years ago, and it was his prize possession.

OLD HEBREW SHEKEL.
(Illustration Showing What the Coin of Christ's Time Looked Like.)

With the discharge of Margaret Wallner from custody on a charge of stealing ancient coins from Fischer to the value of $60,000 the oft-disappearing shekel has again been lost trace of.

Fischer was negotiating with Mrs. Wallner to do housework with him, and after one of her visits he missed his box of coins. He had the woman arrested, but as her trunks and personal belongings were searched, and no evidence could be found, she was discharged.

It was ascertained during the first crusade that but five shekels of the ancient Hebrew currency were in existence, and they were reputed to be part of the payment to Judas.

All the other shekels have presumably been melted over centuries ago. Four of the existing shekels are owned by the British Museum, the National Museum of Paris, the Museum of Munich, and the Imperial Museum of Vienna.

The shekel which Fischer has just lost was once owned, it is said, by Godfrey, of Jerusalem, and was lost for centuries. Louis XI. of France was among its alleged owners. It was many times lost and stolen.

Fischer asserts that he refused some years ago $22,000 for the shekel offered by one of the London Rothschilds.

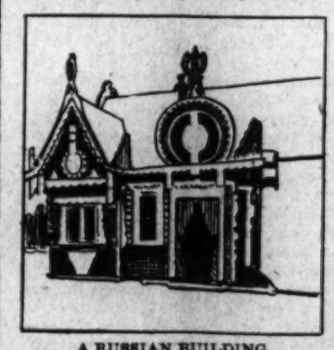
An ancient Greek coin called "Adam and Eve," bearing representations of Jupiter and Venus, was part of the collection which has disappeared.

TO REBUILD RUSSIAN HOUSE

Structure Exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair Will Be Preserved at Lake Geneva, Wis.

St. Louis.—The only Russian building at the St. Louis exposition has been torn down, but will be rebuilt on the country estate of R. T. Crane, at Lake Geneva, Wis. It stood in the Transportation building and was part of an exhibit from St. Petersburg. By students of Russian affairs it is considered a splendid example of Russian art and craftsmanship. Mr. Crane, whose business interest has taken him to Russia on several occasions, believes the structure a type of the best in Russian architecture, and for that reason he will preserve it. The building was constructed by peasant builders in the Possade Sargiewo, near Moscow, after designs by the native architect, Baarnowsky, who has done important work in St. Petersburg.

Although buildings of a similar character are still put up to-day in the in-



A RUSSIAN BUILDING.
(Example of Their Architecture Exhibited at World's Fair.)

terior of Russia, on a less elaborate plan, for small homes and pavilions, the style of construction is quite primitive, the exterior being that of a forest log cabin. The logs are neatly hewn, however, and notched together so closely that no open joints remain to be plastered. The fantastic taste of the peasants is indicated in the curiously sawn eaves, gables and cornices, which are elaborately ornamented and painted in the gayest colors. The material used throughout is a white pine from the forests around Moscow, effectively stained in the case of the carved furniture, all the interior decoration having been designed by Durnov[illegible] whose works have been highly a[illegible] in the Russian buildings [illegible] sitions.

NOTABLE DISCOVERY.

REMARKABLE STEP OF PROF. LOEB IN LIFE CREATION.

Eminent Scientist Perfects Artificial Reproduction of Sea Urchins—May Yet Reach Field of Man.

San Francisco.—Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the University of California, perhaps the greatest living biologist and physiologist, whose former researches in the realms of biology have resulted in wonderful discoveries, at last has perfected his amazing experiments begun at the University of Chicago several years ago. He claims that he is just at the threshold of his daring goal—the creation of life itself. Dr. Loeb has announced that by artificial means he has produced the sexual fertilization of the eggs of sea urchins. This achievement, according to other scientists, opens the way for further work that will bring science near to the innermost secrets of life and the nature of the vital force.

It is believed that Dr. Loeb's "cross-fertilization" success is the most important development along physiological and biological lines of recent times and is a big step toward the cherished goal of Dr. Loeb—the creation of human life by purely physical and chemical means.

What strange monster, Caliban or Frankenstein, the first man created by this means might be, if it is possible so to create man, only can be conjectured. Would such a creation be lacking in essentially human traits? To judge from Dr. Loeb's experiments with the lower form of animal life, that of the sea urchin, the answer would seem to be: No. For the parthogenetic larvae, or larvae developed artificially, have all the resemblance to the larvae produced by normal fertilization, and the same vitality.

Dr. Loeb, while a professor in the University of Chicago, succeeded in fertilizing the eggs of the sea urchins, but he could not get them to hatch. Now he has succeeded in hatching them out and producing lively, active sea urchins, indistinguishable from the normal, even by their new "papa." Several years ago the professor said, in a scientific journal, that he was convinced from his experiments with sea urchins

PROF. JACQUES LOEB.
(Eminent Scientist Who Has Made Notable Discovery in Science of Life.)

that immaculate conception through subtle changes in the "ions," or chemical and physical forces, in the blood is a possibility. In the previous experiments Dr. Loeb had succeeded in producing embryonic life by immersing the eggs of the sea urchin and other marine animals in water, the density of which had been increased by certain salts. He has achieved his complete success by the addition of a chemical known as "thylacetate" to the former solutions.

It occurred to the doctor that the spermatozoon, or male principle, might carry into the egg not one, but several substances or conditions, each of which was responsible for only a part of the specific features of sexual fertilization, and that, in order completely to imitate the action of the spermatozoon, it might be necessary to combine two methods of artificial parthenogenesis, each of which imitates the process of sexual fertilization, only in part. This idea proved correct far beyond the doctor's expectations, and he was rewarded by seeing the first artificially made sea urchin "chip its shell" and wriggle grotesquely about in the water. Where formerly he succeeded in producing embryonic life in but a fraction of one per cent. of the eggs used, now Dr. Loeb has the satisfaction of producing perfectly healthy baby urchins from more than 90 per cent. of the eggs.

Prof. Loeb sums up his results in the following words: "We are now able to imitate the natural process of fertilization in the egg of the sea urchin completely by physical and chemical means. The fact that the parthenogenetic larvae (animals developed artificially) produced by the new method have the same vitality as the larvae produced by normal fertilization arouses the hope that it will be possible to undertake the solution of the problems to which the raising of parthenogenetic larvae in large numbers is preliminary."

Prof. Loeb has long been known as a leader in the application of new chemistry to the science of life. At the close of the year 1902 he went to the University of California from the University of Chicago, where for ten years he had performed wonderful research work. Prof. Loeb is an M. D. from the University of Strasburg, but studied in other foreign schools. As a physiologist he takes high rank. He was born in Germany April 7, 1859. It is said of him that often in the classroom he will stop in the midst of a lecture and spend several minutes in deep thought.

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Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan, W. C. S.

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Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C., of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton.

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet at Dafuskie Island, S. C., the first and third Wednesday in each month. T. Frazier, W. P. P.; W. J. Fiddin, W. P.; Amanda Dodge, W .C. S.

RACES.

Spring Meeting of the Washington Jockey Club, March 23 to April 13. Opening day, Thursday. The first Bennings Spring Handicap; an open steeplechase, and four other races. First race, 3 p.m. Admission to grand stand, $1.50; paddock, 50c extra. Ladies, 50c. Boxes holding four, $2.50 extra.

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Baltimore, Md.—United Society Christion Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

Denver, Col.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 14, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—G. A. R. Encampment, September 4-7.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition. June 1 to October 15.

Special announcements later.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

TO URGE INCREASED PETER'S PENCE.

Rt. Rev. B. Broderick, auxiliary bishop of Havana, who has been intrusted with a mission to this country by Pope Pius X, arrived in New York from Havana. He will visit Washington. His mission is of a confidential nature, and has to do with urging greater offerings of Peter's pence in the United States because of the relations existing between France and the holy see. Recent dispatches from Rome indicate that more or less dissatisfaction exists in this country as a result of Bishop Broderick's mission.

In competition with locomotive manufacturers of Europe, American builders have captured the greater part of the order for 152 locomotives by the Japanese government.

Jefferson City, Mo., Special.—An hour after she had concluded her portrayal of the death of Camille on the stage, Nellie Gibney, an actress, while on her way to the hotel from the the theater, was seized with paroxysms of coughing and expired. She had been enjoying good health, but burst a blood vessel while imitating the coughing of Camille.

Austin, Texas.—It is authoritatively announced that the National Railroad Company of Mexico will immediately build a branch line from a point on its main line to the city of Guadalajara, a distance of about 206 miles. It will parallel the Mexican Central railroad for the whole distance and will be a competitor for the traffic now enjoyed by that line.

In Tunbridge Wells, England, a man read in his Bible the passage: "And if thy right hand offend thee cut it off." He at once went into his yard, took a cleaver and chopped his right hand off.

One of the ways for beautifying the country in the Grand Duchy of Baden without any ultimate expense to the taxpayer is the planting of fruit trees along the government highways. There are cherry, apple, pear and in some places walnut trees. The trees are planted 32 feet apart along each side of the road, and when the fruit is ready for market it is sold at public auction on the trees, the purchaser being obliged to harvest it at his own expense.

Senator Pettus of Alabama is eighty-four years old and has never been known to take medicine since he came to Washington.

"How do you keep so well?" asked Sergeant at Arms Ransdell, who has a little apothecary shop for the benefit of senators. "Don't you ever see a doctor?"

"Oh, yes, I see a doctor," Senator Pettus said. "I go and talk with my physician frequently. He gives me prescriptions, and I never have 'em filled, and consequently I always feel good."

The German Government has appropriated the amount of 400,000 marks for a model tropical and experimenatl garden at Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa. Almost every species of tropical fruit trees, cotton, tea, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, etc., will be planted there in order to ascertain as to what kinds of agricultural products can best be raised in that colony. A number of experts have already sailed from Hamburg, while several agriculturalists from India are expected on the spot to assist in the experimental cultivation of the tea-plant.

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" Washington	5.30 "
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LEGAL NOTICE.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

No. 12728, Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of of Columbia, deceased. All persons hav- Henry W. White, late of the District ng claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or befor the 7th day of March, A. D., 1906, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1905.

Benjamin F. Morrison, Bureau of Education.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

Note.—This notice must be published once in each of three successive weeks in the newspapers specified in the order of the Court directing publication, the last publication to be at least six months before the distribution of the estate.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRIST OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

Estate of Reuben Taylor, deceased, No. 12,751. Administration.

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court, for letters of administration on said estate, by Julia Taylor, it is ordered this 14th day of March, A. D. 1905, that notice be and hereby is given to Sarah Quinlan and William Taylor and all others concerned, to appear in said court on Friday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted: Provided this notice be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day. Wendell P. Stafford, Justice. Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

NOT A WONDER DIAMOND.

Precious Gem Which Was Recently Found in South Africa Won't Be So Valuable When Cut.

New York.—With the arrival of more complete information about the recent big diamond finds in the Transvaal New York diamond importers have become rather sceptiole over the real value of these gems. Some of the leading importers now declare that the stories about the diamonds sound like the work of a good press agent, and that the chief effect of the reported findings has been to boom certain mines on the market.

The first find reported a stone of 3,032 carats, supposed to be worth at least $3,000,000. A little while later a diamond of 334 carats, valued according to various reports, at $400,000, was picked up. Experts agree that the stones, when cut to proper size, will not only dwindle in size, but will shrink greatly in estimated value. To be available for the ordinary market big stones have to be cut into small sizes, because there are few persons who could afford to buy such large stones.

"We all know," said an expert, speaking of the latest discovery, "that the first reports of such finds in the past have been invariably exaggerated. You must remember that the value of diamonds of such unusual size is based largely on rumor and sentiment and may be partly fictitious.

"When the large Jagersfontein stone of 970 carats was found some years ago its value was put at $5,000,000. Ultimately, when this stone, of the finest Jagers quality, which is the best in the world, was split and cut, the holders realized altogether from $350,000 to $375,000. I have no doubt that the $3,000,000 estimate of the new 3,032 carat stone will dwindle in a similar proportion.

"As to the 334 carat stone found later, stones of this size are commonly found in African mines. Frequently the cutters in New York get several stones of that size in one shipment."

PAYS $500 FOR A FINGER.

Woman Gets Another's Digit in Remarkable Operation—Principals Were Bound Together.

New York.—For the first time in the history of medical science a finger was transferred from the hand of one person to that of another. It was the second and last step in the grafting operation undertaken 22 days ago by Dr. Andrew L. Nelden.

The principals in the novel case were two women who met for the first time only a day or two before they were bound together and the first step in the grafting of the finger was made. In the 22 days they have been living like the Siamese twins they have come to know each other very well indeed.

The second finger of one woman's right hand was grafted to the stump of the second finger of the left hand of another, said to be an actress. The latter had lost all of the fingers up to the second joint in a shooting accident several years ago. She paid the first woman $500 for the digit that is now on her hand.

Several examinations have been made in the last ten days, and several days ago it was found that a partnership circulation had been established in the finger that was to be grafted. From that time until the two hands were cut apart the two women had a common interest in the digit, their blood mingling in that small channel.

Much remains to be done before the operation can be pronounced a complete success, according to Dr. Nelden and the other surgeons. For 24 hours the hand on which the digit was grafted will be kept saturated in a strong saline solution. Then the flesh on the top of the finger will be stitched to that of the stump.

Dr. Nelden informed the two women that they would probably be able to go home on Sunday. They have never confided their names to Dr. Nelden or anyone at his home.

SOLE MOURNER IS RICHER.

Only Attendant at Funeral of Eccentric Woman Gets Reward When Will Is Opeend.

Bennington, Vt.—Among late deaths in the little village of Hillsdale, Columbia county, was that of Mary Millius, an eccentric old lady, and possessed of considerable property.

When the day of the funeral came it was a subject of much comment among the townspeople that only one carriage followed her to the last resting place, and in that carriage was Charles Bartlett.

When the will was opened it was found that she had made a provision to the effect that any relative who attended her remains to their last resting place should receive $1,000. That amount, therefore, goes to Mr. Bartlett, who, although he is well-to-do and able to get along without the amount, will not turn it aside or refuse to accept it, as such an amount is not made under such circumstances every day. The balance of the estate was given to various persons in small amounts.

Stamp Brings a Dollar.

A dispatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, says that a common United States two-cent postage stamp sold for $1 there, and it was the last one to be procured at that price. There is not a stamp to be had in town, and all sorts of wild offers are being made for them by persons desirous of sending away mail matter.

Did It Happen Friday?

Bert Trout and Grace Croppy were married in Kellerton, Ia. Cupid seems to have gone fishing and made a good catch.

FAME IN CASH AND PAINT.

The Paris Aspirant Supplies the Money and the Artist Does the Rest with Brush.

Paris.—The exhibition of paintings at the "Epatant" club is taking place this year as usual, and as usual all Paris flocks to the galleries of that fashionable association to see the exhibits. The cause of the attraction is not the number of masterpieces on view, indeed they are few, but the quantity of portraits. Everybody in Paris who considers himself anybody feels it his duty at some time during his life to have his portrait painted by some fashionable artist, and to hang it upon the "Epatant's" walls for the admiration of his fellowmen and women. To have your portrait hung in this exhibition means that you are prominent in society, and also that you are rich, for the artists who are called upon to trace the features of their fashionable patrons upon these occasions are sure to ask a round sum for their services.

This year the canvases, which are the most admired, come from the brushes of Aimie Morot, Bonnoa and Dagnan-Zouveret. As for the three Parisians who have considered their own notoriety sufficiently prominent to justify their presenting their images before the gaze of their fellows in society, they are M. Eifel, the famous engineer to whom the huge tower is due; M. Gaston Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, and the Marquis de Vogue, whose aristocratic prestige has given him an entrance into the ranks of the "Immortals." If you want to be in the fashion and show society that money is no object, open wide the strings of your purse and have your portrait painted by a fashionable artist and hung in the "Epatant" exhibition. "Epatant" is a French slang word, which has a meaning between "extraordinary" and "stunning."

SNAKE SCARES QUILTERS.

Rattler Came Out to Join the Sociable—Women Flee—Two Men Kill Reptile.

Middletown, N. Y.—A rattlesnake in a chimney broke up a quilting party at the home of Miss Maud Dunbar, near Eldred, Sullivan county. The women were engaged at the quilting frames when a peculiar rattling sound at one side of the room was heard.

"That sounds like a rattlesnake," exclaimed one of the women, springing from her chair.

"You must be crazy," laughed her companion. "What do you suppose a rattlesnake would be doing out such weather as this?"

Five minutes later another rattle was heard, and this time it was so distinct as to alarm every member of the party. Just then they were called to tea. After the meal Minnie Gettle, who left the table first and returned to the quilting-room, saw he head of a large rattlesnake protruding from a hole in the chimney. She ran screaming from the room.

Two men were summoned and they killed the snake. The room in which it was discovered had no further attraction for the quilting party. Everybody is trying to solve the problem: How did that snake get into the chimney?

LONGEST PASSAGE OF BARK

American Vessel Takes 540 Days in Its Voyage from Philadelphia to Honolulu.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American bark Williscot has arrived at Honolulu after a voyage of 540 days from Philadelphia.

After leaving Philadelphia the vessel ran into a terrible storm near Cape Horn, which carried away a large part of the rigging and covered the decks with ice. Unable to proceed in her damaged condition, the captain put the vessel for Port Stanley. On the way the load in the hold was found to be on fire, and on her arrival part of the cargo was discharged and the fire extinguished.

After leaving Port Stanley head winds were fought all the way to San Diego, and with her damaged rigging the vessel had a hard time in making port.

After discharging her cargo at San Diego she was towed to San Francisco and repaired. She then sailed for Honolulu, arriving there after a trip breaking the record for the longest passage from the east to the west coast of the United States.

DEPOSITS 11,700 PENNIES.

Rockford, Ill., Schoolgirl Hands Her Savings of Years, Weighing Seventy Pounds, to Bank.

Rockford, Ill.—A schoolgirl in this city surprised the people in one of the local savings banks by pulling a toy wagon inside the counting room. Then she took the cover from the load the wagon had hauled and passed to the receiving teller 70 pounds of pennies. There were 11,700 of them, done up in round packages of 25 each. With the load she opened a savings account, with $117 to her credit.

The pennies had been given to her by her father, who is a small merchant in the residence section. He made it a custom to give to his daughter all the pennies left in the drawer after making his daily deposit and in a few years the accumulation grew large.

Boring in a New Field.

The people of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas have quit boring for gas and oil and are devoting their best energies to the agreeable recreation of puncturing some of Mr. Rockefeller's pipe-line dreams.

What Pure Whiskey Is

can easily be found. Smell your drink before imbibing it. Better still smell the drained glass. The least disagreeable or foul odor betrays poison in the whiskey. Perfect distribution means the careful separation of the first and the end run from the still, the poisonous impure essential grain-oils (phlem faints, fusels) from the miedling product, good, potable spirit. Very likely the majority of cheap whiskies, either from economy or ignorance, carry a larger or smaller proportion of impurites. Such defective whiskies are never admitted into the stock, and hence cannot be obtained at the store of

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Farm for a colored man; 35 acres on Mt. Vernon Electric R. R., 4 miles south of Alexandria; improved by 5 room house, good stable, fine water, chicken house, r ood-land, etc. Price, 500, on easy terms.

FOR SALE, HOUSES.

Six room brick, 13th near H, $1,900. Two 6 room frames, rented for $8 per month each, $800 each. 8 room and bath brick on Defrees st., N. E., $2,400. 6 room and bath bricks on Seaton st., N. W., $3,000. 7 room and bath frame on T st., N. W., between 17th and 18th sts., $3,300 (cheap). 6 room brick, with modern bath, on G, N. E., $2,500.

We have many other bargains in city and country property. See us.

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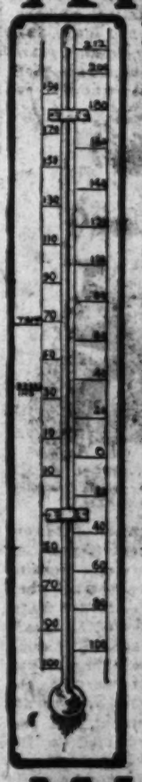

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